The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

A PICTURE.

...er her when the blushing morn was young,
...lorde as the maiden flowers of spring:
...ere was a fawn-like beauty in her eye,
...heavenly soothing softness in her sigh;
...ben her neck the waving tresses hung;
...und her smile a thousand beauties clung,
...dimple slily peeping 'neath the rose;
...s brow just shaded with her locks of gold,
...mom where young hope had built her nest;
...bem all faultless, and a mind at rest;
...heart that knew to conquer friends or foes;
...ed by the young and honor'd by the old,
...lined to virtue, living but to bless:
...ken'd by power, yet melted by distress.

W. F. MARVIN.

A PARADOX.

O, what on earth so much of bliss,
To man below, can prove,
As Beauty's pure impassion'd kiss,—
The luxury of love;
To sigh on lips that never knew
Till then the bliss they bore—
To feel the heart that, but for you,
Had never thrill'd before.

And what on earth so bright to man
As beauty, stands confest;
When all the virtues he may scan
In her benignant breast;
When her kind heart can feel for woe,
And balm and bliss reveal,
Or bid the tears of sorrow flow,
Where human cannot heal.

But oh, when woman dares rebel
Against her sex's charms,
Her heavenly heart becomes a hell,
Destruction in her arms;
The drops of poisonous Upas drip
From her tempestuous tongue;
With vengeful curses, her red lip
Is hideously hung.

More dreadful then than man she wields
The dagger of despair,
And in her frenzy never yields
To pity or to prayer;
She leaps the barrier, and begins
Where man stays his career,—
She takes the first step, and she sins
In spite of fate or fear.

How inconsistent nature seems:
Woman our bane or balm,
She seems to make, in strange extremes,
A lioness or lamb;
When great she seems an angel quite,
Best boon of all we scan,
When but the demon of the night—
The reckless foe of man.

MILFORD BARD.

DUETTO.

Air—"*Cease rude Boreas!*"

ALONZO.

Not too late, if both be willing,
Not too late, if both agree,
Ah! the hope is through me thrilling,
That happy days we yet shall see!

CORA.

Storms and bubbles of the ocean,
Cannot last forever-more;
Calmness yet may be our portion—
Gentle winds waft us ashore.

LIONEL.

ELEGY,

Upon the death of nine Rats!

To mourn for husbands! mourn for fallen sires!
Ye weeping mothers, mourn an offspring's cry,
Ah! oh, ye sisters! let the kindling fires
Of grief, suffuse with burning tears, each eye!

Once too, *they* lived—and once partook of joy's
Rich flowing stream of pleasure, too, as deep;
But now they live alone where memory's sighs
O'er slaughter'd friends, their lonely vigils keep!

'Tis meet for nine, O! mourn your fellows fall;
For oft at midnight's deep and silent reign,
Behind the cupboard, or the pantry wall,
Like creaking hinge, was heard their lively strain.

And ye, fond mothers, that with tender care,
O'er sending offspring bend, with anxious eye;
Ne'er the tear of bitter sorrow there,
For them hath found its solitary way;

Mourn! for ye know the agonies that haunt
The whisker'd mothers of mournful theme;—
Mothers—love faithful! did their darlings want,
Not keenest tortures could preserve the cream.

And thou *destroyer!* when life's parting gasp,
Convulsive, shudder'd, on its trembling base,
Did soothing pity ne'er thy bosom clasp?
Nor soft compassion melt to tenderness?

Perhaps, among the victims, there was one
Renown'd amid his circle, now—of grief—
Renown'd for wisdom, (some are, oft, for fun,)
For love of virtue, and for love of—beef!

Some hoary head, now resting in the grave,
That, erst, in wedlock, many a fellow join'd;—
Restrain'd the paw that should *indulgence* crave,
And planted *honest* maxims in the mind!

But, thou art gone! and since no more thy song,
Thine evening song, shall greet Grimalkin's ear,—
Thy feet ne'er tread the pantry's shelves among,
I'll bid adieu—accept my *inky* tears!

SENEX.

LINES.

There's beauty in the air;
The twilight morning dews arise,
To form the drapery of the skies;
There, tinged with rainbow hues, unfurled,
Are hung the curtains of the world!
Enlarge thy mind! extend thy view
To you bright canopy of blue!
What glories burst upon thy sight!
All ether seems a sea of light!
Beyond that canopy's concealed
Celestial beauties, unrevealed.
There's beauty in the air.

There's music in the air:
Hark! hear those peals of thunder roll!
Such notes, majestic, strike my soul!
All nature smiles:—the shower is o'er,
The birds their carols shout once more;
The gentle zephyrs wave the trees,
And music whispers in the breeze.
There's such wild music in the strain—
Speak, Lady! and I'll list again:
When tell-tale echo mimic's thee,
The air itself is harmony—
And music's in the air.

There's quiet there.
A deep and mystic silence reigns;
In those aerial domains:
The stars their vigils seem to keep
O'er Nature's calm and quiet sleep;
The stormy winds have sought their rest
On Ocean's calm, unruffled breast;
The viewless spirits of the air,
Methinks! have re-assembled there.
Thus, upward as I fix my gaze,
"Expressive silence muse His praise,"
For God is there. TREMONT.

THE GLORY OF THE GOSPEL.

In the Gospel is embodied an exalted science: Immensely different from the cold, speculative systems of philosophy, which although they sometimes amuse the head, have no connexion with the heart; the doctrines involved in this science are all practical, divinely efficacious on the character, and means, at the same time, of expanding, ennobling, and purifying the soul. At every step as you advance to this knowledge, it will make you not only more learned, but more virtuous, and more useful. Every step, also, will be a step of delight. Here, and here only, truth outruns all the efforts of fiction, in beauty, sublimity, and glory. Whatever is great to the view of the intellect, whatever is sublime to the eye of imagination, whatever is grateful to the feelings of the heart, is found here, in degrees, the mind is not merely delighted but enraptured; which cannot be limited. In the pursuit of this, truth is not merely elevated, but ennobled; does not merely look on but, while it looks, "is changed into the same image, from glory to glory, by the Spirit of the Lord." These are things into which "angels desire to look."

A FRAGMENT.

Follow him, if you have a heart to do it, as he staggers along now and then licking the ground, till he reaches his once peaceful home. "He's coming!" cry the little innocents, as they look through the window—but it is not the cry of joy that welcomes the parent as he approaches his tender family—ah, no! 'tis the cry of fear—of horror. See them flee from him as from a monster—look at the brokenhearted mother, as she takes up her affrighted boy and bathes him in tears—"Ah!" says she to her children, "your father once loved you—once he loved me—he was a kind husband and a provident parent; but we are now forsaken; your little tender feet feel the nipping frost; your bodies shiver with cold: your tattered clothes are falling from you, and I have no new ones to give, you are hungry, but I have no bread for you; the necessities of life your father was wont to bring home to cheer our hearts, are now changed for the bottle, which some demon had furnished him with, perhaps as a reward for his day's labor. O cruel employers! come and behold the fruits of your iniquity; see the miseries entailed upon the wretched mother, and the worse than fatherless children, by your thirst of gain! Let the imagination supply the remaining part of the awful picture.

ADMIRAL KANARIS.

The following portrait of Kanaris forms one of the Sketches in "Howe's Greek Revolution."—We are prepared by it, in a degree, for the extraordinary adventures which have made his name a sort of trumpet-call for the brave and exttraordinary of our age. There is nothing in the tale of other days worthier of poetry, or statuary, or history, than what we have known to have been achieved by this mild, quiet, unpretending warrior-Greek.

"He is by birth an Ipsariote, and hitherto been known only by those immediately about him, who *loved him for his mildness and goodness of heart*, and respected him for his sterling integrity. No one could ever divine the character of Kanaris from his personal appearance. He is about thirty-four years of age, of low stature, slender but well made; and his *mild and interesting countenance bespeaks rather feminine goodness of heart, than what he really possesses a mind that knows no fear.* He appears insensible to danger; and his resolutions, which might be easily altered by persuasion, are made stubborn by open opposition, *and fresh obstacles are to him only inducements to fresh exertions.*"

There! ye poets, and novel-writers, and play-builders—there is a ready-made hero for you, such as the best of you never dreamt of. Instead of a being, full six feet high without his shoes, you have a man of a "low stature." Instead of a robust, broad shouldered, and broad chested fellow, with huge calves to his legs, and a right arm like a sledge, you find him "*slender and well made*"—nothing more. Instead of a pile of thews and sinews, with a head like a bull buffalo, you have a little man, with "a mild and interesting *countenance*, which bespeaks rather *feminine goodness of heart* than what he really possesses—a mind that knows no fear." Think o' that—noodles that ye are.—But one among the whole tribe of you ever appeared to imagine it possible for a great man to be less than six feet high; nor was that one ever able to imagine a hero without a gloomy forehead, a haughty mouth, fierce black hair, and most unearthly whiskers—to say nothing of his martial step and warlike eye.

"He sailed for the straits of Scio in company with a Hydriote vessel. On arriving in the neighborhood of Scio, he fell in company with some of the Turkish lookout vessels, but by an artful manœuvre he completely deceived them, and made them believe his vessels were merchantmen bound to Smyrna. As soon as it was dark, Kanaris stood away boldly for the mouth of the straits, in which lay the Captain Pashaw's fleet; when about to enter the Gulf, the Hydriote Captain hailed him, and begged him not to enter, since, should the wind remain in the same quarter, they must certainly be lost, if they failed in their daring plan. Kanaris, however, persuaded him the wind would change, and ran boldly in. Here new difficulties awaited him.—His crew began to feel those fears which their situation naturally inspired; they were getting enclosed by the land on both sides; the wind was aft; and they were driving down upon the Turkish frigates, and line-of-battle ships, whose situation began to be known by the long line of lights that stretched across the Gulf, without a possibility of returning. The sailors were refractory, and unwilling to go on; but this was the moment for a spirit like that of Kanaris to blaze; for the modest retiring man became the hero, and his puny figure seemed to grow in height, as he said to the murmurers, 'you came hither voluntarily; *the ship shall go on, and you shall go with her or jump overboard.*' They were silenced, and the vessel rapidly approached the lights.

"The first they could distinguish were several Turkish frigates; but those were too ignoble a prey; Kanaris had come to revenge the blood of Scio; and nothing but the blood of the leader of the barbarians could atone for it; the moon shone clear, he was in the middle of the Turkish fleet; which, securely anchored, dreamed not of the danger; and he could see on the other side the huge ship of the Captain Pashaw. Altering then his course, Kanaris bore down upon her, and was soon within hail. 'Keep away! keep away!' cried the Turkish guard, still the fire ship came on—when the wild cry of Brulotta, Brulotta! apprised Kanaris that he was known. That dreadful cry aroused the sleeping Turks, and hundreds of them rushed to the deck in confusion; they began to fire; but still the strange sail rapidly approached them; all Kanaris's men were crouched behind the bulwarks and sheltered, he alone stood up, and strong in his terrible resolution, steered his vessel full on the Pashaw's ship, regardless of the shot that began to whistle around him. In a few minutes his bow struck her side with a terrible shock, and entangled. Instantly the boat was lowered; every Greek sailor jumped into it; and Kanaris himself after crying out 'Kanaris sinai,' touched the train, and following his men, they pulled rapidly away. The train, communicating with the combustibles, they flashed forth in one broad blaze, which instantly began to envelope the Turkish ship, where ensued a scene of horror and confusion, among the twelve hundred persons on board, more easily imagined than described. Nothing could be done on the crowded and choked up decks to separate the vessels; orders could not be heard, nor, if heard, obeyed; and the Greeks could only distinguish, amid the wild uproar of voices, the agonizing shrieks of the timid, who leaped overboard in despair. The rails and cordage were all in a blaze, and the fire dropping on the deck lit up every thing there. The boats were lowered, but instantly stoved or sunk by the numbers who rushed into them. The Captain Pashaw and his officers succeeded in getting into a pinnace; and by cutting away with their cimeters the hands of the swimmers that clung to her, he got a little way from the ship, when the mainmast falling; struck his boat, and crushed him to death with every soul in her.

"The Hydriote had struck a Turkish seventy-four and was fired; but unfortunately she bounded off and did no harm. The two boats pulling each twenty oars rowed rapidly down, which were illuminated by the bright blaze from the burning ships; at day-light they were off Cape Blanco, and at 10, A. M. fell in with two Greek vessels which were cruizing for them, and got safely on board without having lost a man.

And again. He had repeatedly urged the government to furnish all the means of attacking the fleet of the enemy with fire ships. Not much notice was taken of his proposition till he offered to buy at his own expense one fire-ship. The government then furnished him with another, and two smaller vessels to take him off.

"Night coming on, he steered directly for Tenedos, and at midnight passed three guard ships without being seen; he soon saw, however, that they had tacked, and were coming after him; still he hesitated not, but pressed all sail for the channel, where he discovered the fleet at anchor, consisting of one line-of-battle ship, 16 frigates, 13 corvettes, and 84 brigs.

"Bearing directly down for three of the largest ships, Kanaris passed the one to the windward near enough to hear the men talking on board; but leaving her for his companion, who was astern, he made for the next; which proved to be that of the Captain Pashaw. As he approached, two cannon were fired, and the shot passed through his mainsail. Still she bore on, and he could see the poop crowded with men who were confusedly crying out, 'pirates—brulotta—fire upon her.'" In a few moments his bowsprit crushed against her sides, and the two vessels came together with a shock that threw them from their feet;* instantly the Greeks lowered their boat from the stern; every man leapt into her, and Kanaris, standing up with a torch in his hand, touched the train, followed his men, and they rowed rapidly away.

"Quick as *lightning* the train communicated to the combustibles below; the hatches were blown up, and the flames running up the rigging spread among the spars and sails till both vessels were enveloped in one broad blaze. The Captain Pashaw had fled to his boat on the first alarm; but he alone escaped: for no exertions were made to put out the flames; and the stupified Turks were all burned or lept overboard and were drowned. Kanaris's companion was not so successful; he had fired his vessel, but probably for want of that great presence of mind so necessary in such a situation, had not done it at the precise moment, and missed the enemy: the two boats, however, pulled away: and such was the confusion in the Turkish fleet, cutting cables and getting out of the way, that no one thought of pursuing them, and they got off clear, and were picked up by their vessels which were waiting for them. Confounded by this daring attack, the Turkish fleet put to sea in confusion; and after suffering much from tempestuous weather, returned, to the Dardanelles, and up to Constantinople: and thus closed the naval campaign from which the Turks had hoped for so great results."

* Every person can conceive the peril in which Kanaris was placed, and admire the coolness with which he passed the smaller ships of the enemy so very nigh, and yet keep on his course, will yet further conceive the difficulty and danger of the operation and give Kanaris credit, not for courage alone, but for a display of nautical skill and sound judgment. He had lashed every thing aloft, to prevent his sails from being brought down by the shot, and when within pistol shot, he found that the enemy's ship was not lying head to wind; the natural supposition would have been, that her cables were cut and she was adrift; but Kanaris thought she was tide rode and changing, his plans run her aboard as far abaft the forechains as he could: for if he had pursued his original plan of striking her under the bows, the fire would have been too far forward; the wind would not have driven the flames fore and aft the ship, but thwarted her, and been more easily extinguished. He ran his bowsprit, therefore, into the port abaft the forechains, on the larboard side, and his fireship swinging round lay broadside and broadside in contact with the seventy-four, to the windward, and in a position from which there was no possibility of escaping the mass of flames which was blown athwart the ship almost from stem to stern."

THE MALESTROM WHIRLPOOL.

The following interesting account of the celebrated Whirlpool on the coast of Norway, was communicated in a letter from Capt. Doane, in 1825, to the late Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida, and has been found among many other curious papers on file.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a group, off the coast of Norway, called the Lovinstaff Islands. Between Drontheim, (being the most northern port of commerce) and the north cape, I suppose the latitude to be about 68 north: but will not be certain. I had occasion some time since to navigate a ship from the north cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself.

We began to near it about 10, A. M. in the month of September, with a fine trading wind at north west. Two good seamen were placed at the helm—the mate on the quarter deck, and all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads.

I went on the maintopsail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool—the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely. For a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge—the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe.

Imagine to yourself an immense circle running round, of a diamator of one and an half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—foaming, tumbling, and rushing to its vortex—very much concave, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, hissing, roaring, and dashing—all pressing on the mind at once—presented the most awful, grand, and solemn sight, I ever experienced. We were near it about eighteen minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is avidently a subterranean passage, that leads—the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says, that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed: the first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter. I have thus, Sir, given you a lame but a true account.

A CHAPTER FROM SCOTTISH STORY.

SOMERLED.

Somerled was King of the Isles and Lord of Kintyre, and appears to have been contemporary with Alexander I., King of Scotland. His territories were indeed very extensive. He had under his sway Argyleshire and the western coasts of the counties of Ross and Inverness. It is said, that in the early part of his life he assisted the King of Denmark in his wars in Sweden, and that, in consequence of the high character he had obtained, Effrica, daughter of Olaus, the swarthy King of Mann, was bestowed on him in marriage.

Tradition says, that Godred, King of Mann, having deprived many of the nobles of their lands in the Western Islands, Thorfin, one of the most potent of them, sued for the protection of Somerled, and this he most cheerfully granted. Godred was then in Ireland; and in a very short time Somerled conquered many of the islands. Godred, on his return from Ireland, equipped a powerful fleet, and proceeded to Scotland, to reclaim his dominions. Off the coast of Kintyre, he was encountered by Somerled, and a very bloody action was fought on the night of the Epiphany.

After the battle, a treaty was concluded, and Somerled compelled the King of Mann to cede to him for ever, not only the Island of Mull, and several others which he had conquered before, but all the islands north and south of the point of Ardnamurchan, as far as the Mull of Kintyre. Godred was not content under the loss of so much land, and used many artifices to foment divisions among the subjects and vassals of Somerled, who was forced to invade Mann with a powerful army, and he succeeded in conquering the whole island. Godred was expelled; and Somerled placed on that petty throne Reginald, the brother of the late king.

Somerled's power was much increased by all these conquests, and Malcolm IV., then King of Scotland, having attempted to injure the rights of the sons of the Earl of Moray, Somerled protected these young men, who were his own sister's offspring, and fully secured to them their possessions. He afterwards assisted the earls of Galloway and Moray, and joined with Donald Mac Beith, grandson of the Usurper, spread such alarm in the kingdom, that Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, was glad to compromise the dispute, and conclude a peace, without risking an action. In consequence of various differences, Somerled declared war against King Malcolm many years after this; and it is said that this king sent him a message, offering him peace, on condition that he should yield up his whole possessions on the mainland of Scotland, content himself with the islands, and become subject to the king.

This message exasperated the haughty Somerled; and drawing his sword in presence of the messenger, he swore that alone should decide their dispute. He immediately prepared a fleet of 160 sail, and made direct for the river Clyde. Some rhymes are still extant, describing the motley appearance of this tumultuary force, but they do not admit of translation, the terms being obsolete in both languages; indeed, in the English we never had terms for the objects alluded to. This army was landed near Renfrew, where the king's troops lay under the command of the High Stewart of Scotland, and Somerled offered battle to his enemies, but he was treacherously slain by his own nephew, Maurice Mac Neale, of Tayvish, who had been bribed by the High Stewart to accomplish this infamous deed.

Somerled was, without any doubt, the father of Reginald and Dugald, from whom descended the great clans of Macdonald and Macdougall. Which of these brothers was the eldest, is not perfectly ascertained, and the offspring of each claim that honour. The power of the Macdonalds was universally known; and the Macdougalls were at one time, little, if at all, inferior; but their connexion with the Cummings induced them to support that party in the contest for the crown of Scotland, in opposition to Bruce, and the issue became fatal to their greatness, although they continued to retain a vast extent of territory for many centuries. They were, indeed, singularly unfortunate in their politics, their party having been almost uniformly unsuccessful.

From the Ithaca N. Y. Journal.

"THE EXPRESS."

Our readers will recollect an article published last week under this title, pretending to detail the manner in which the news of the surrender of Burgoyne's army first reached the head quarters of Gen. Washington. This very amusing account turns out to be a mere fiction; and deserves severe reprehension, as calculated to make erroneous impressions respecting interesting facts. Colonel Pickering, of Salem, has already noticed this production, and supplied a few corrections. We have, however, been favored with a more authentic narrative, from an actual agent in the event which he describes, the venerable Captain Pelton, now a resident in this village.—The aged veteran will accept our thanks for the interesting favor, which follows:—

Gentlemen—I observed in your last Journal, a piece copied from the Philadelphia Bulletin, headed, "The Express." Next was handed me the New-York Spectator of the 9th instant, in which was also a detailed account to the same purpose, supplying a number of dates and circumstances, but defective in many particulars, signed *Timothy Pickering*, a man of high standing, and at the time referred to, Adjutant General of the army. I thought I also would put forth a tale, simply true and unvarnished.

On the 7th of October, 1777, General Burgoyne's army surrendered to General Gates, agreeably to articles of Convention previously agreed on by the two contending Generals. The next day, I was appointed by General Gates to escort the officer deputed by General Burgoyne to bear despatches to General Sir W. Howe, then in possession of Philadelphia, as stipulated in said Convention. I moved off with my charge; but not with haste, as we should have done with intelligence more pleasing to my companion, who only could be the dictator respecting our speed. We travelled pleasantly the first and second days. The third day came on a storm of severe rain. We rode on; the rain continued several days. We crossed the Delaware, and got near to Nazareth, just as it ceased raining, having travelled on the west side before we reached Nazareth. Next morning we rode to Easton; and there the Lehigh was so high, owing to the fresh, that the ferry-men dare not pass us over. From thence we rode to Bethlehem; and not being able to cross, after staying two nights we returned to Easton, and prevailed on the ferrymen by a large reward, as my companion began to reflect on the delay. The scow was strongly manned, and we and our horses safely put over. From thence we travelled somewhat more expeditiously, until we came within five miles of Gen. Washington's camp, where we put up at the Spring House tavern. In the morning, after breakfast, I left my charge and rode to head quarters. This was about the 27th of October.

I stop my narration to remark that from the first setting out upon our respective duty, to my entering the General's quarters, we were never surrounded with multitudes, or din of tumult. As I advanced to the door, his Excellency met me in the door, and prevented my announcing myself, by saying, "Captain Pelton, from the Northern army?"* I replied, "Yes, Sir." He asked, "Have you despatches for me?" I answered, "No, sir; has not your excellency received despatches from General Gates, informing you of the surrender of Burgoyne's army?"—He answered "No." We were walking to his room. I drew from my pocket my journal, into which I had copied from the returns made to Gates of every person and article of the surrender, and presented it to the General. He immediately had the steward called, and directed him to prepare for a large company at dinner, and also directed the aids to cause the general and field officers of the army to be invited to dine with him. He then sat down and perused my memorandum. After which he asked me many questions; and told me, when I expressed my surprise at his not having received despatches from Gen. Gates, that he had received a letter from a gentleman at Albany, with whom he had never but one interview, which mentioned the surrender; but not being official he could not congratulate the army on such information. On my way, I had passed near where Gen. Wilkinson, the bearer of Gen. Gates' despatches, was attending on balls and entertainments. I will remark, that Gen. Washington appeared chagrined at the delay of the official advices, as was natural even for so good and great a man placed under such circumstances. It was spoken among the officers as their conjecture, that Gates was wishing to supplant Washington in the command in chief.

It is useless for me to attempt to describe every particular of the congratulations that took place upon the first authentic intelligence, which I was enabled to furnish, of one of the most important events in our revolutionary struggle; nor is it probable that I could recollect, at this late day, all that was said and done. Of the general feelings and expressions, your readers can form something of a conjecture. My reception by the commander in chief was highly gratifying to me. I was also invited by Col. Pickering into his room, and had some interesting conversation with him, on the subject of his recent appointment as Adjutant General, &c. which he will doubtless recollect, should this brief narrative meet his eye. Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN PELTON.

Ithaca, Dec. 15, 1828.

* The General might well recollect me, as I had several interviews with him, on things of consideration, in the years 1776 and '77.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE RUINS OF TIME.

The ear of victory, the plume, the wreath,
Defend not from the bolt of fate the brave;
No note the clarion of renown can breathe,
T' alarm the long night of the lonely grave,
Or check the headlong haste of time's o'erwhelming wave. Dr. GRAVES.

Once more hath the earth completed her circuit round the burning and brilliant luminary of Heaven. The wheels of time still roll on, and bury every moment in the dust, the wrecks of former revolutions. The monuments of art and genius, the temples of ambition, pride and vanity, every moment spring up and are hurled to the earth in the path of man, and serve to remind him of the mutability of all human greatness and all human grandeur. To him how pregnant with instruction are the wrecks, and ruins, and revolutions of time. They are the oracles of ages—they speak like a trumpet from the tomb. They speak with a voice of thunder to the heart—a voice more impressive than the tongue of Tully, more symphonious than the harp of Homer, more picturesque than the pencil of Appelles. I feel in my soul the grandeur of my exalted theme. I see the venerable shade of time as he stands for a moment on the pedestal of years; his white locks streaming in the winds of winter; his aged hand pointing to the ruins of empires, and his trembling form bending over the tombs of oriental genius where the lamp of glory still burns, and the light of immortality streams.

Roll back the billowy tide of time!—unrol the mouldering record of ages! What scenes are presented to the startled imagination of man.—He beholds his own destiny, and the doom of his noblest achievments. He builds the colossal temple of his renown—he dedicates it to other ages—it stands on a rock, and bathes its high battlements in the blue clouds of Heaven: but, behold, triumphant time hurls it with all its grandeur to the dust. So it is with man himself, whose hot and hurried existence precipitates the hour of his own dissolution. And so it is with the empires of the earth—they rise, flourish, and pass away, as if they had never been. Where now is ancient Egypt, the land of science and sacred recollections? Where are her thousands of cities, her Thebes, her Memphis, her oracle of Ammon? The red arm of the Goth and the Vandal hath levelled them with the dust: the serpent now inhabits the temple where the worshipper once knelt the knee of adoration—the oracle hath been silent for ages, and the priestess long since fled from her falling shrine. And where are the cloud-capt pyramids of Egypt, the wonder of the world? Alas, they still stand as mournful monuments of human ambition. But where are the kings who planned, and the millions of miserable slaves who erected them?—Gone down to the grave; the rank weed waves over the sepulchre of their mouldering bones. And such shall be the fate of those pyramids which have stood for ages as the beacons of misguided ambition; the wave of time shall roll over them and bury them forever in the general mausoleum of ages.

And hath all the glory and grandeur of the world thus yielded to the victorious tooth of time! Go seek an answer amid the wrecks of Palmyra, Balbec and Jerusalem. Behold the city of God hath fallen—through her tottering temples and ruined battlements the shade-born beetle wheels his dreary flight, and the roaring lion of the desert hath made his lair in the sepulchre of the Saviour. The musing traveller in vain searches for the splendid temple of Solomon; its crumbling columns are beneath his feet; its sublime imagery is pictured in the landscape of imagination, but the glory of the world hath departed forever. O, where are the millions of once active beings who inhabited the sacred city, and whose voices once made the temple vocal with the songs of praise? Alas, they are lost amid the undistinguishable wrecks of time. Their bones are bleaching on their native hills, even more desolate than their once celebrated city.

Time, like death, is an impartial conqueror. The monuments of genius and the arts fall alike before him in the path of his irresistible might. He hath uprooted the firm foundations of greatness and grandeur, nor less hath he desolated the gardens of oriental genius. Methinks I see him pointing with triumph to the tottering temples of Greece, and smiling at the ruins of Athens and Sparta, the homes of that illustrious philosopher who gave learning to the imperial son of Philip, and where Solon and Lycurgus gave laws to the world. But these cities are in ruins;—their philosophers are dumb in death: the Academy, the Porch, and the Lyceum no longer resound with the doctrines of Plato, Zeno, and their illustrious competitors. Their fame alone has survived the general wreck. What a lesson is this for the growing empires of the earth.—Greece, the glory of the world, the bright luminary of learning, liberty and laws, prostrate in the dust; her light of genius and the arts quenched in the long night of time; her philosophers, heroes, statesmen, and poets, mingling with the fragments of her fallen grandeur. Go to the temple of Minerva, and the oracle of Delphos, and ask the story of her renown, the story of her dissolution. Alas, that temple hath long since dissolved in a flood of flame, and the last echo of that oracle hath died on the lips of Æolus. But she fell not before the flaming sword of Mahomet without a struggle. It was the last expiring struggle of a brave and illustrious race, and her fall was like that of the Colossus at Rhodes—she was recognized alone by the fragments of her renown. When the conquering arm of Rome spread the imperial banner above her walls, her literature and learning survived the fall; but when the second time she fell beneath the Tartar horde, the last gleam of Grecian glory was extinguished in Byzantium's tomb.

Mournful to the mind of man are the records of departed greatness. Where is the imperial city of the Cæsars, the once proud mistress of a subjugated world. She lies low but still mighty in the dust. Methinks I am seated amid the melancholy ruins of Rome. Around me are strewed the crumbling fragments of other ages, and before me are the tumbling temples once hallowed by the footsteps of the Cæsars.—But where is the cottage of Romulus, the golden palace of Nero, and the shrine of Apollo and the Muses? They are mingling with the wrecks of other times. And where is the great Roman Forum, in which the thunders of Cicero's eloquence once struck terror to tyrants? There the shepherd boy roams, and the fleecy flocks now feed. There, where the Tribunal and the Rostrum, the Comitium and the Curia once stood, the lean lizard now crawls, and the rank grass waves in the night breeze. Those walls are now silent, where the tongue of Tully once thundered and the applause of listening senates reverberated. And where is that stupendous pile the Colisium, which stood in ancient days like a mountain of marble, and where the strong-armed gladiator bled, and the untamed tigers of the forest died? Behold it still stands tottering in decay, but the thousands of spectators have departed, and the thunders of applause have died in echos along the ruined arches. The red sun now goes down and sheds his last ray upon its grey battlements, and the mellow moon-beam glimmers through the ivy crowned walls and gloomy galleries. The footsteps of the solitary traveller now echoes alone where the mighty Cæsars once applauded, and the clash of the combat sounded. But is this all? Alas Rome is eloquent in ruins—the city of the seven hills is strewed with the fragments of other ages. Go muse over the fallen forums of Trajan, Nerva, and Domitian—a few pillars of Parian marble alone remain to tell the world that they once have been. Go and gaze on the ruins of the palace of the Cæsars—descend into the catacombs and ruminate amid the bleaching bones of the early christians, persecuted by the demon of superstition even to death. Go climb the lofty towers of Rome and survey the melancholy mementos of other times and other men. And was this the mighty Rome that once stood against the legions of Carthage, led on by the victorious Hannibal? It is the same, though fallen. And where is Carthage? Buried in the vortex of oblivion. Could the shades of the immortal Cicero, Horace and Virgil revisit the earth and stray through those scenes which they have immortalized in song and eloquence, how would they be struck with the mutability of all human grandeur.

O Time, mighty is the strength of thy arm! The wonders of the world have fallen before thee. Witness, ye walls of Babylon, covered with aerial gardens, and thou great statue of Olympian Jove. The most celebrated cities of antiquity have been buried beneath the irresistible waves of time. Go read an example in the fate of Syracuse, the city of Archimedes, whose single arm repelled the hosts of Rome, and dared to move the world if he might have foundations for his feet. That splendid city is in ruins—her philosopher sleeps in the dust; and where are his mighty engines of war? They are swept

from the recollection of man. Go and read another example in the fate of far-famed Troy. Seek there for the palace of Priam, once illumined with the smiles of the fickle though beautiful Helen, for whom Sparta fought and Troy fell. Alas, those palace halls are silent, and the towers of Ilion lie level with the dust. Old Priam hath long since departed from the earth, and the graves of Paris and his parentage are unknown. The mighty Hector, too, the brave antagonist of Achilles, is no more. The glory of the house of Priam hath departed forever. The invaders and the invaded sleep together in the common mausoleum of time, and their deeds live only in the Ode of Homer's song.

Such are a few instances of the ravages of time. Nor less hath our own loved land been the scene of desolation. Here may be seen the ruins of an Indian empire, more extended than the empires of the east; and though they were the children of the forest, and though they left no monuments of sculpture, painting and poesy, yet great were they in their fall, and sorrowful is the story of their wrongs. They once had cities, but where are they? They are swept from the face of the earth. They had their temple of the sun, but the sanctuary is broken down, and the beams of the deified luminary extinguished. It is true they worshipped the Great Spirit and the Genius of storms and darkness—the sacred pages of revelation had never been unrolled to them—the gospel of the Saviour had never sounded in the ears of the poor children of the forest. They heard the voice of their God in the morning breeze; they saw him in the dark cloud that rose in wrath from the west; they acknowledged his universal beneficence in the setting sun as he sunk to his burning bed. Here another race once lived and loved—here, along these shores, the council-fire blazed, and the war-whoop echoed among their native hills.—Here the dark-browed Indian once bathed his manly limbs in the river, and his light canoe was seen to glide over his own loved lakes. Centuries passed away, and they still roved the undisputed masters of the western world. But at length a pilgrim bark, deep freighted from the east, came darkening on their shores. They yielded not their empire tamely, but they could not stand against the sons of light,—they fled. With slow and solitary steps they took up their mournful march to the west, and yielded with a broken heart their native hills to another race. They left their homes and the graves of their fathers to explore western woods, where no human foot had ever trod, and no human eye ever penetrated. From time to time they have been driven back, and the next remove will be to the bosom of the stormy Pacific. Unhappy children! the tear of pity has been shed over your wrongs and your sufferings. What bosom but beats with sympathy over the mournful story of their woes. As a race of men they are fast fading from the face of the earth, and ere many centuries shall have passed they will have been swept from the annals of ages. Ere long the last wave of the west will roll over them, and their deeds only live in the traditions they shall have left behind them. The march of mind hath been to them the march to the grave. Every age they have rapidly declined, and a lingering remnant is now left to sigh over the ruins of their empire and the memory of their brave progenitors. The golden harvest now waves over the tombs of their fallen fathers, and the forest that once echoed to the war-dance is now covered with the rising city. Where the wigwam once stood, the tall temple, dedicated to God, now glitters in the setting sun; and the river, unrippled but by the Indian canoe, is now white with the sails of commerce. And when they shall have passed away,—when the last Indian shall have stood upon his native hills in the west, and shall have worshipped the setting sun for the last time, perhaps some youth may rove to the green mound of Indian sepulture, and ask [illegible] as what manner of beings they were. How must the poor Indian's [illegible] How must his heart throb with anguish, when he muses on the ruins of his race, and the melancholy destiny of his children. The ploughshare hath passed over the bones of his ancestors, and they sleep in the land of strangers and of the the conquerors of their dying race. Methinks I see the stately Indian, as he bends from the brow of the misty mountain, and surveys with a swelling heart the once extended limits of the Indian empire. The grief of years is in his soul, and he bends his knee in meek submission before the Great Spirit in the clouds. Unhappy child! —my soul mourns over the ruined hopes of your fading race. MILFORD BARD.

A correspondent of the NEW-YORK AMERICAN has extracted, from the Register for 1829, the following particulars in relation to the present condition of the Navy:

There are, at this time, thirty-five CAPTAINS, viz:

From Maine,	1	From Maryland,	7
Massachusetts,	1	Virginia,	6
Connecticut,	4	Delaware,	1
New York,	4	England,	1
New Jersey,	3	Ireland,	1
Pennsylvania,	6		—
			35

The number of MASTERS COMMANDANT, is thirty-three—of whom there are

From Maine,	1	From Maryland,	3
New Hampshire,	1	Virginia,	2
Massachusetts	1	South Carolina,	4
Rhode Island,	2	Louisiana,	1
Connecticut,	1	England,	1
New York,	2		—
New Jersey,	3		53
Pennsylvania,	4		

The number of Lieutenants is 217
Surgeons 45
Assistant Surgeons 54
Pursers 41
Chaplains 9
Passed Midshipmen 73
Midshipmen 435
Sailing Masters 30

The MARINE CORPS consists of

Lieut. Col. Commandant	1
Captains	9
1st Lieutenants	21
2d Lieutenants	15

There are afloat seven ships of the line, rating 74 guns each, all of which are hauled up in ordinary, excepting the Delaware, (on the Mediterranean station. They are, the

Independence,	at the Navy Yard,	Boston.
Franklin,		New York.
Washington,		New York.
Columbus,		Boston.
Ohio,		New York.
North Carolina		Gosport.

Of Frigates of the first class, each rating 44 guns, there are seven, viz:

United States,	at the Navy Yard,	New York.
Constitution,		New York.
Guerriere,	In the Pacific.	
Java,	In the Mediterranean.	
Potomac,	at the Navy Yard,	Washington.
Brandywine,	In the Pacific.	
Hudson,	Coast of Brazils.	

Of Frigates of the second class, rating each 36 guns, there are four, viz:

Congress,	at the Navy Yard,	Washington.
Constellation,		Norfolk.
Macedonian,		Norfolk.
Fulton, (steam ship,)		New York.

Of Sloops of War, each rating 18 guns, except the two first, each of which rate 24, there are sixteen viz:

John Adams,	at the Navy Yard,	Norfolk.
Cyane,		Philadelphia.
Ontario,		New York.
Hornet,	In the West Indies.	
Erie,	In the West Indies.	
Preparing to sail or Navy Yard for the Southern Polar Expedition.		
Boston,	On the Coast of Brazils.	
Lexington,	In the Mediterranean.	
Vincennes,	In the Pacific.	
Warren,	In the Mediterranean.	
Natchez,	In the West Indies.	
Falmouth,	In the West Indies.	
Fairfield,	In the Mediterranean.	
Vandalia,	On the Coast of Brazils.	
St. Louis,	In the Pacific.	
Concord, fitting out at Portsmouth.		

Of Schooners, rating each 12 guns, there are four, viz

Dolphin,	In the Pacific.
Grampus,	West Indies.
Porpoise,	Mediterranean.
Shark,	West Indies.
Fox, (2 guns, at the Navy Yard,)	Baltimore.
Alert,	Norfolk.
Sea Gull,	Philadelphia.

The whole number of vessels is thirty eight; of which 21 are in commission, and the remaining seventeen in ordinary.

Besides those, there are on the stocks, building or finished, but not yet launched, at the Navy Yards of

Portsmouth,	1 ship of the line and 1 frigate
Charlestown,	2 2
Brooklyn,	0 2
Philadelphia,	1 1
Washington,	0 1
Gosport,	1 1
	5 ships of the line, and 8 frigates.

The names of the Field Officers of the Army of the Revolution, who have applied for and received the pay under the Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, passed at the last session of Congress:—

Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonel,	New York
Caleb North, Colonel,	Pennsylvania.
Hodgah Bayliss, Major,	Massachusetts.
John Armstrong, do.	New York.
Samuel Finly, do.	Virginia Line.
Charles Pelham, do.	do.
Richard Taylor, Lieut. Colonel,	do.
Wm. Taylor, Major,	do.
Samuel Reading, do.	N. Carolina.
Thomas Fincharney, do.	S. C.—dead.
James Hamilton, do.	Pennsylvania.
William Barton, Colonel,	R. Island.
Daniel Lyman, Major,	do.
Israel Angell, Colonel,	R. Island Line.
Samuel Ward, Lieut. Colonel,	do.
John S. Dexter, Major,	do.
William Peck, do.	do.
Wm. D. Beal, do.	Maryland Line.
James Carr, do.	N. Hampshire.
Richard Platt, do.	New York Line.
J. Livingston, Colonel,	do.
M. Willett, Lieut. Colonel,	do.
N. Fish, Major,	do.
Abraham Buford, Colonel,	Virginia.
John Burnham, Major,	Connecticut.
Nathaniel Rice, do.	do.
Henry Dearborne, Lieut. Colonel,	N. Hampshire.

Late Foreign Intelligence,

By recent arrivals at New York.

Intelligence was received from Bucharest on the 27th October, that Calafat had been evacuated suddenly by the Turks, who had retired to Widdin.

The Russians were bombarding Widdin on the 2d and 3d of November, and had destroyed two Mosques, and set fire to the fish-market.

The three Ambassadors remained at Poros, negociating with Capo d'Istrias. It was believed that Greece would be made entirely independant, and the fortifications in the Morea given up to the Greeks.

Capo d'Istria had returned from Poros to Egina before the 19th October, and issued a proclamation, in which he stated, that in consequence of the obstinacy of the Porte, the three powers had acknowledged the independence of Greece.

The French papers say that a system of persecution of the press seems to prevail to a great extent at this moment in the Netherlands. For some time the journals of that country have been chiefly filled with reports and articles relative to actions brought against the editors of journals.

A Commission will be sent from France to explore the Morea, consisting of an architect, a naturalist, and an antiquary.

The ravages of the fever at Gibraltar still continued. The latest dates are to the 11th November. The weather had been favourable for checking the fever the last few days; and there was a decrease in the number of deaths. The Governor, Gen. Don, had been attacked. On the 10th, the number in the hospital was 618—new cases 35—deaths 11.

Brunswick Clubs to oppose the project of Catholic Emancipation are actively forming in various parts of England.

The Emperor Nicholas was received on his return to St. Petersburgh, with great enthusiasm.

News from Alexandria, contained in the Austrian Observer, announces the arrival of the first expedition of transports with troops from the Morea, on the 24th of September. There were 26 vessels, 5000 troops, 600 horses, and 800 brass cannon.

Don Miguel, of Portugal, driving his sister, was overturned, and broke his thigh. The accident was occasioned, the loyal Portuguese say, by the *circals*, with which the Don was received during his drive; whereat his mules were alarmed, ran away, and overturned him. Others more sarcastically allege, that he was applying the whip unmercifully to his beasts, and that they, more spirited than his subjects, rebelled and overthrew him. He was said to be in a precarious state, for as late as November 22d—twelve days after the accident—the bone had not been set.

Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, said, that up to the 26th of October, three successive applications had been made by the British Ministry, through the Hanoverian Minister at Rome, for a *Condordatum*, and that the Pope had declined entering into any treaty on the subject until the Catholics of Ireland were emancipated. Mr. O'Connell said he was authorized to make this statement.

The King held a Court at Windsor, Nov. 24, at which Mr. Barbour, the Minister from the United States, was presented to the King by the Earl of Aberdeen, and delivered his credentials as Minister from the United States. His Excellency was most graciously received.

London papers of Nov. 21st mention that wheat is now admitted into the British ports for home consumption at the lowest duty. The London Times says that steam-engines are actively employed in grinding the spar found in that country that it may be mixed with flour. It is three times as heavy and costs only a farthing a pound, so that the speculation is an exceedingly profitable one.

The King of England had experienced a severe attack of gout, which together with the seclusion in which he lives—so unwonted for an English King—caused a general impression (which the newspapers evince) that his life is precarious. He had, however, so far recovered as to hold a Court at Windsor Castle. The Duke of Clarence—next in succession to the throne—was also said to be in very feeble health.

The failure of the Banking House of Messrs. Fry & Chapman, produced a great sensation. At a meeting of their creditors, Nov. 24, many large debts were proved, among which were the following:—The Chichester Bank, 49,000*l.*; a sum of 49,000*l.* by a partner in a country firm, whose name was not distinctly heard; the Woodbridge Bank, 93,000*l.*, and several other, varying from 151 to 100,000*l.*

The Empress Mother of Russia died Nov. 4. She was the widow of the Emperor Paul, who was assassinated in 1801. Her influence in the Russian Cabinet has always been great.

A Clerk in the Navy Office, in London, named Perryman, is missing. The amount of his defalcations has not yet been ascertained. It is rising 20,000 pounds, sterling. In person the fugitive is short, and of rather a diminutive figure. He has a sharp intelligent eye, and of good address.

Three or four heavy failures had taken place at Glasgow, which, it was supposed, would cause about a dozen more.

Husks, &c.—Cobbett states that he has received from a paper manufacturer at Guildford, fifty sheets of paper made from the husks of his own corn, which he had only sent off the week before. This, he says, is a discovery absolutely without a parallel, and will save the nation a million a year, sent out of it for rags. He says he will cancel the title-pages of his book, which is already printed, for the purpose of having the title-pages printed on paper made out of the husks of the corn itself.—*Observer.*

Mr. Price, who had engaged Miss Phillips for three years at 8*l.* per week, has, it is said, offered to cancel that engagement, and to enter into a new one for five years, at the expiration of which time she will be of age, at 8*l*, 10*l*, 12*l*, 15*l*, and 16*l*, *per* week.

The celebrated horse, Colonel, has been purchased by the King for 4,000 sovereigns, confirming the general opinion that he is the best horse in England.

The prosecution of that great national work, the Thames Tunnel, has been entirely abandoned. Want of funds is said to be the sole cause of this unfortunate termination to so noble an undertaking.

The Sun says "there is no doubt but that Cobbett will be introduced into Parliament as M. P. for Downton, next session, by the Earl of Randor! We hope so—he will make glorious sport in the House for a month, and then sit down as a muzzled lurcher."

His Majesty's ship Alligator has arrived from Madeira with the remains of the late Captain Canning. By this conveyance we have accounts to the 29th inclusive. The Island remains in a very convulsed state: the number of Portuguese thrown into prison is great, and still increasing.

Achmet Bey, who was high in command in the Morea, is on a visit to France, with some of his officers.

Bell's Weekly Messenger says, "from all the news arrived from those quarters, it appears that the Russians are much more desirous of finishing the campaign than the Turks. In other words, the Russians are more exhausted by getting the victory, such as it is, than the Turks are by losing the battle. One such opinion has been already expressed, that the winter will be a season of active negociation, and that Europe will be enjoying perfect pacification, at least in the North Eastern quarters, before the return of the next spring."

Treaty of Peace between Naples and Tripoli was signed on the 28th of October, by which it is agreed that all vessels captured since that period shall be given up. This event was brought about by the French Consul and M. Quesnel, commander of a French gun brig.

Peace between France and the Dey of Algiers is likely to be established forthwith. According to letters from Toulon, of the 10th, the Dey had sent despatches to the commander of the blockading squadron, containing proposals for peace on terms very advantageous for France. The hostilities of such a power as Algiers could not afford the slightest uneasiness to France—but, as they produce some injury to her trade, the termination of them has given much pleasure to the French merchants.

The Sybille, Br. frigate, arrived at St. Helena, Oct. 3, with forty pirates, taken out of a vessel under Brazilian colors, 18 days previous. The pirate had plundered several vessels a few days previous.

M. le Baron Poupart de Neuflisne, a celebrated manufacturer of Sedan, has failed for upwards of ten million of francs.

The Russians and Turks.—Advices from the frontiers of Poland, are to the 12th of November. They speak of an extraordinary levy throughout the kingdom for the augmentation of the fifth Polish army.

The Russians will continue to occupy a line beyond the Danube, from Varna to Silistria, and in that position wait for the ensuing campaign. Bazardjik is fortifying for that purpose.

It is stated that operations against Turkey will be carried on with as much energy as if the Emperor were in the field. We are assured that the Russians have no intention of retiring behind the Danube. One account says, that they have advanced beyond Varna whence the Turkish forces have been withdrawn, to be united with those of one of the Pachas of Burgas.

Great numbers of the wilde hordes who assembled against the Russians, have dispersed at the approach of winter.

In Armenia, Gen. Paskewitch has ceased active operation, having completely succeeded in capturing three provinces, six fortresses and three forts. One of the fortresses was defended by 30,000 Turks, and considered impregnable.

The letters from Odessa, announce the arrival of several transports with sick and wounded from the Russian army. The merchants and inhabitants were most anxious for the restoration of Peace with the Porte.

It was reported at Vienna that disorders had manifested themselves among the troops of Count Witgenstien's army; they are attributed to the heavy rains which have fallen in the countries on the Danube, and the bad quality of the provisions.

The loss of the Egyptian 74, on the 24th September, is estimated at one million of piastres, having on board 300 brass cannon, and several hundred horses from the Morea.

Extract of a letter dated Constantinople, Oct. 20:—"The Grand Vizier, Mehmed Selim Pacha, accused of not having acted with all the energy necessary for delivering Varna, has been deposed and exiled to Gallipoli. His successor is the brave defender of Varna, Izzet Mehemet Pacha formerly Captain Pacha, to whom have also been delivered the treasures, jewels, and equipage of the banished Vizier. Joussouf Pacha, whose treachery the Sultan considers as having chiefly contributed to the fall of Varna, has been declared as *suspect*, and his possessions in Macedonia confiscated to the treasury. The armaments are now continued with more activity than ever; provisions and artillery are continually leaving this for the army. Troops, chiefly cavalry, are arriving daily from Asia; they make but a short stay in the capital. Amongst their number is the famous Ichapan Oglou, one of the most powerful Beys of Antolia; he was accompanied by several thousand horsemen. Several vessels arrived last week from the Black Sea charged, by permission of the Russian Government, with victuals, grain excepted. As soon as the Porte learned this circumstance, it declared that, on its part, the rigour of the laws for the close of the Bosphorus should be relaxed, and that the entrance of the Black Sea should be open to as many vessels laden with productions of the South as had entered from Russia. Several Austrian and Sardinian vessels have consequently received Firmans for this destination."

To judge by the preparations making in Attica and Negropont, Omer Vrione is preparing to make a vigorous resistance if he should be attacked. He has purchased the whole of the harvest in the vicinity of Athens, and conveyed it to the Acropolis. The works of the citadel are being repaired and increased. The Philoggaus, which commands it on one side, is fortified and provided with artillery. Four thousand regular troops for the garrison of this citadel, and 6000 irregulars occupies the most important positions in the vicinity. Fort Karababa, which defends the bridge to Negropont on the side of Attica, is being fortified as well as the town of that name, and Karisto. The whole Turkish population of Attica and Eubœa is under arms, and expect reinforcements from Western Greece. Lord Cochrane had returned to Poros on board the Mercury steam-boat, which is said to be a very fine vessel. His return has caused universal surprise among the Greeks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

Remarkable Occurrence.—About mid-day on Saturday week, as William Robinson, the manager of the gas-works, at Messrs. Wilkeson's factory, near Chorley, was about to fit on a gas cock in one of the apartments, he was suddenly struck down by the powerful effluvium emitted from the pipe, and died almost immediately. The deceased was perfectly well in health a few minutes before.

The Ministry.—The Liverpool Mercury of the 5th, publishes a note from a London correspondent, dated the day previous at half past 7 o'clock, as follows:—"Some of the papers persist in stating that a negotiation has been pending for the return of Mr. Huskisson to the cabinet. I can state to you upon authority, which is unquestionable, that indirect, if not direct, overtures have been made to that gentleman, at the suggestion of Mr. Peel. This is a fact. What else has been stated of his having refused to go back unless Earl Dudley and Messrs. Grant and Wayne are reinstated, may be true, (and, indeed, personal friends of Mr. Huskisson countenance the rumor,) but of this I have heard nothing positive."

Opening of the Ports in Foreign Corn.—The event, long expected, of the opening of the ports, for the admission of foreign grain, has at length occurred; and the averages attained to such a height, that it was announced that wheat was admissible for home consumption, upon the payment of the minimum duty of one shilling per quarter, barley at three shillings and fourpence, and oats at seven shillings and ninepence.

LISBON, Nov. 9.—M. Pereira, is about to leave Lisbon for Rio Janeiro, on an important mission. It would seem that the usurper had finally become sensible of his critical situation; he knows that he has given high offences to his brother, who can easily send a force sufficient to overthrow his government, and the mission of Pereira is doubtless intended to prevent such a catastrophe.

It is confidently asserted that the Pope's Nuncio and the Spanish Courge d'Affaire have persuaded the Queen mother to consent to the marriage of Don Miguel with his niece; but in the present state of things how can Don Pedro consent to it? The magistrates have ordered the arrest of all who favor the young queen. The theatres and coffee houses are deserted. The greatest misery prevails in every part of the kingdom.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—We find that Don Miguel is much worse than the first accounts led us to expect. Several of his ribs are broken, the fracture of his thigh is a compound one, and his body has been wounded by the buckle of a belt which he wore around him; added to these wounds, he is afflicted with a spitting of blood. So that the visitations of Providence are manifold, and from the known infirm state of his constitution, serious apprehensions are entertained for his life.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 13th, describes the receipt of the intelligence of Don Miguel's accident by the Court of Spain. The Infanta Donna Francisca, a great admirer of Don Miguel, is said to have burst into a flood of tears on the first intimation of the news, and the King himself exclaimed, "Did I not tell you that things were not going on well in that country." We presume that this pithy exclamation was recorded as an instance of the profound penetration of Ferdinand, of pettiest memory.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Morning Walking Dress.—A dark colored Merino, with sleeves *a la Mameluke*, confined at the wrists just above the cuff, by a gold chain bracelet. A cloak corresponding with the colour of the dress, of a lighter, and a more subdued tint, with Persian draperies, bound with white, and terminated by a rich tassel. A broad pelerine crape falls as low as the elbows, and is finished round in a novel manner, by points, appearing like fringe, from the silk embossments which are worked on them, in stripes set close together; a small square collar surmounts the cape; and a splendid silk cordon ties it round the throat, from whence depend very large tassels lower than the knee. This beautiful mantle is lined throughout with *white levantine*. The bonnet is of green gros de Naples, trimmed with very large puffs of the same, and bows of tartan plaid ribbon, the checquers of various colours on a green ground. The hair is arranged *a la Madonna*, and very short at the ears. A double ruff of lace encircles the throat.

Full Dress Evening Costume.—A dress of white satin, with a flounce beautifully painted or embroidered at the border with blue and yellow flowers; the flounce finished by a rich and elegant head, on which are spots of the same colours as those on the border of the flounce; over this is a full ruche of blond. The corsage is *a la Sevigne*, with a girondole brooch formed of valuable pear-pearls, in the centre of the bouffant-drapery across the top of the bust. The sleeves short, and their fulness confined by a string of pearls. A pointed zone of white satin, on which are coloured flowers, corresponding with those on the trimming of the skirt. The hair is arranged on each side of the face in full curls; and over it is placed the elegant *toque a la Psyche*, composed of tulle and blond, the latter edging the papillon wings, which expand from the border. A beautiful plume of white feathers ornaments the left side of this truly graceful head-dress. The ear-pendants are of wrought gold, an article of jewelry now in peculiar flavour. On entering an ante-room, or quitting a full dress party, a cloak is thrown over this dress, of velvet, the scarlet of the rock geranium blossom; it is tied round the neck with gold cordon, terminating with superb thistle tassels of the same rich material.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$3 00 per annum—payable in advance.
3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday evening, a well-dressed man employed a boy, whom he had met in the street, to call on a lottery broker, in South street below Third, with a ticket which he said had drawn a prize of two hundred dollars, for the purpose of procuring payment. The boy offered the ticket, and the broker, suspecting that the numbers had been altered, went out to make enquiry, directing the lad to wait. He, however, afraid of getting into trouble, went out and, telling his employer that he had staid out too late already, left him. The man then sent another lad into the office directing him to ask for twenty-four dollars in tickets, and the balance in money. As the second messenger entered the office the broker came out. The *fortunate holder*, who stood on the opposite side of the street, took to his heels, but was caught in Lombard street near Third. He is supposed to be from New York, as he talked of *shillings* and *sixpences*.

We copy, from the SENTINEL of Tuesday morning, the reply of General JACKSON to a letter from a committee of the members of the PENNSYLVANIA Legislature, inviting him to visit HARRISBURG on his way to WASHINGTON. At a meeting held on Saturday, in the Capitol, the committee were directed to send a letter of condolence.

Near Nashville, Dec. 3th, 1828.

GENTLEMEN—It having pleased the Author of all mercies, by a late dispensation of his providence, to remove from this world the stay and solace of my life, feelings, of which I need not attempt the description, compel me to decline the invitation with which the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, friendly to my election, have honored me. I am not however, even in this hour of affliction, insensible to your kindness; and I cannot but feel obliged to you, gentlemen, for the polite and favourable terms, in which you have communicated it to me in your letter of the 8th inst. The obligations I owe to the people and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for repeated evidences of genuine partiality and support, impress me with a sense of gratitude and deference for that great and patriotic state, which in every vicissitude of life, I shall cherish: and which under less mournful circumstances I should be proud to manifest by attending at her capital, and paying my respects in person to her citizens.

Have the goodness, gentlemen, to convey to your associates, and to accept for yourselves, the respectful assurances of my sincere esteem.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't.
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. DANIEL STURGEON,
Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate of this State, on Saturday, Mr. DUNCAN, from the Committee on roads, bridges, and inland navigation, made a report on the subject of the BALTIMORE and YORK HAVEN rail-road, concluding with a resolution that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The report is said to be a very able paper. A HARRISBURG correspondent of the AURORA speaks in these terms of the Maryland delegation and the proceedings before the Committee. Several professional gentleman of great respectability of character and talents have made their appearance here to urge the claim of the petitioners, which they manage with great adroitness and industry. "On Saturday morning they appeared in formidable array before the committee of the House, to whom the subject had been referred. Gen. Winchester, of Baltimore, addressed the committee at length and with very plausible arguments, to show the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. Col. Powell of the senate volunteered to reply to Gen. Winchester, which he did in a very animated and effective manner. Mr. Penrose, a young lawyer of Carlisle and lately of Philadelphia, then addressed the committee in a very elaborate speech, in favour of the Baltimore interest, and was answered by Col. Powell. Mr. R. W. Richards, of Philadelphia, followed in a neat and well-timed address, which appeared to give much satisfaction both in the manner and matter.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, westwardly from Zanesville, was ordered to a third reading. A bill amending the Judicial act of the United States, so as to authorize a less number of Judges of the Supreme Court than a quorum to adjourn the Court, from day to day, at any time after the day appointed for the meeting of the Court, was reported, from the Committee of the Judiciary, read twice, engrossed, passed, and sent to the House.

The bill allowing $2,762 to the heirs of Jacob Clement, deceased, for the demurage of a vessel, at the port of Laguira, which vessel was chartered by the United States, to convey provisions to that port for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Caracas, was debated for about two hours, and rejected by a vote of 16 to 23.

A considerable time was spent in the House of Representatives, in receiving and disposing of Resolutions. The bill to authorize the establishment of the Territorial Government of Huron, being a special order of the day for yesterday, was taken up; and after a short discussion, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 123 to 70. The bill authorizing a subscription of 4,500 shares in the Washington Turnpike Company, was passed. The bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army, was taken up.

An amendment proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to do away the present system of contracts, and to give to the Commissary General a discretionary power to purchase provisions, was rejected, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading. A bill from the Senate, the object of which is, to enable the Supreme Court to hold its sittings, should sickness or other causes prevent a quorum from being present, was carried through its several stages, and finally passed.

Mr. MERCER made one or two attempts to get up the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, but was unsuccessful. A bill to authorize the cession of a tract of land held by the United States, in South Carolina, and called Mount Dearborn, to the State, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A LAWLESS POPULATION.

Previous to the last session of the Legislature of Illinois, says the Galena Miners' Journal, there was no Court of judicature on Fever River, and the only written law operating upon the Miners, who compose the principal part of the population of Galena, was contained on a *single page of foolscap paper*, signed by the Superintendent of the Mines, and posted up in a public place. The regulations, as they were called, provided a way for settling all disputes between the Miners' with regard to their ore and lots of ground; but in their daily transactions, and in the credits given by one another, they were governed entirely by the law of honour.

A few days since Joseph Gannon was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in robbing the store of J. Sloat & Co. in Ramapo, Rockland County, some time in October last; while under an examination before Edward Sutfern, Esq of Rockland, he made a full confession of his guilt. He is safely lodged in Rockland county jail to await his trial. Gannon is recognised as an old offender, having been pardoned from the New Jersey State Prison a few years since; only a small portion of the goods stolen have been recovered. This is another evidence of the evil effects of pardoning convicts.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FIREWOOD.

The New-England Farmer has published, among its valuable hints, the following respecting the use of firewood. If wood is split very small, any given quantity will give more heat for a while, but will be quickly consumed. If large, it will consume slowly, but will burn less rapidly and give much less heat. A fire composed of billets of wood, not more than 14 inches long will give more than two thirds as much heat, as that made of wood double that length. Billets of from 3 to 4 inches diameter, on a medium, will be found most economical.

The Mobile Register gives an account of several instances of fraude, practised in cotton from that part of the country.—In some cases fraud was committed by packing *stone* and *clay*, in others, *seed* and *sweepings of the gin house*, and *damaged cotton* in the centre of the bales; but the most serious of the frauds was *plating* the bales by packing choice and handsome cotton on both edges where it is sampled, while the principal part of the bale was of the most inferior quality. In round bales, water was thrown in the centre, when packing, by which the weight is increased nearly 100 lbs. per bale, and one third or more of the cotton thereby destroyed.

St. Louis, Miss. Dec. 20.—The number of steam boat arrivals at this port, during the year ending this day, is ascertained, by the books of the harbour-master, to have been 259: upon these, the amount of wharfage collected is $1494 30. In the same time, 110 keel boats have arrived; upon which $171 85 wharfage accrued. During the same period, 3511 cords of wood have been brought for sale, exclusive of that brought by the inhabitants for their own use; 1039 thousand feet of plank, scantling and joists, were brought down the river, and 837 thousand feet up the river. There were also 1318 thousand shingles brought down the river, and 995 thousand up the river.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER!

A most butcherly conflict between two *runaway negroes*, took place on Saturday night last, in Hertford county, North Carolina, the particulars of which have been communicated by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, residing in the town of Winton, in that county. Tom, who was a very likely fellow, a bright mulatto, said to belong to a Mr. Womble, of Southampton county, (Va.) and Nat, who formerly belonged to a Mr. Jenkins, of Hertford, but who was sold by him to a Georgia-man, had been 4 or 5 years ranging the forests of Hertford as runaways.—They had lived together like brothers during all that time, and had rendered themselves so terrible by their daring villainies, that numerous attempts were made to arrest them, which they had successfully eluded. On the night above mentioned, they were at a fodder stack, six miles from Winton; a dispute about some trifling circumstance had brought them to high words, and Tom at last became so irritated that he laid down his gun, and taking a fence rail from the stack pen, struck Nat a blow with it, which felled him to the ground, and on his repeating the blow, Nat drew a long bladed knife and plunged it into Tom's breast; upon which Tom seized his gun and fired the whole contents (buck shot) into Nat's bowels, and then reversing the weapon, proceeded to beat him over the head with the breech; Nat at the same time stabbing him in the side and breast with his knife, until finally, Tom having shivered his gun to pieces in laying on upon Nat, left him and walked about 60 paces, when he dropped dead. Nat's cries soon brought some people to his assistance, who removed him to a house, where he survived only a few hours, during which he gave the preceding account of his sanguinary conflict.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Bills are reported to give mechanics a lien the buildings they erect; to extend the char of the State Banks at Camden, Elizabeth, Brunswick, Newark and Morris; to incorpo the city of Jersey; to improve the internal gation of the State, &c. Petitions are presen for a loan of $500,000 to the Morris Canal C pany; for a Rail Road from Camden to S Amboy; for a Canal from Hunt's Mill to Amb for aid to complete certain roads; and for establishment of Common Schools. A detai report was made on the Delaware and Rar Canal.

DAM ACROSS THE DELAWARE.

This subject has of late excited not only i interest, but some speculations among the zens of this state, as well as those of Penns nia. A dam across the Delaware at Tren constructed in such a manner as to convert waters of that noble stream, rolling from ab the falls at that place, to manufacturing pu ses, would, we think, be of more importanc the city of Trenton, and perhaps to the generally, than all the Canals they could c it would make Trenton the Rochester of Jersey; but what effect it might have upon navigation below, or upon the shad fisheries, are not sufficiently acquainted with Hydra tics, and the natural history of the shad, to an opinion. Many are apprehensive, howe that it would be the means of injuring both lesser or greater degree, particularly the fishe

A bill has been introduced into the Legisla of New-Jersey, prepared by Gen. Carson Middlesex, with much labor, skill and care the revision and consolidation of the w criminal code of the state. The Trenton portum says, "it unites in one grand whole, scattered detachments of the criminal laws the state, and renders them easy of understa ing and easily to be found."

NIAGARA FALLS.

A letter from a gentleman at that place, da Dec. 30, 1828, states, that on the Sunday ev ing preceding, about 9 o'clock, "two or th successive shocks or concussions were felt, second of which was accompanied with an u sual rushing sound of the waters." The morning it was discovered, "that a large tine of the rock in the bed of the river, at distance of about two fifths from the Cana shore, to the extreme angle of the Horse-sh had broken off and fallen into the abyss below The whole aspect of the falls is said to be m changed by this convulsion. A course of h winds for several days, previous to its occurren producing an accumulation of water in the ri is supposed to have been the immediate cau The west side of Goat Island is rapidly wear away by the action of the stream on its sho and it is estimated by the writer of the letter That "*two thousand tons of soil sand and gr vel, have disappeared since he first went th* in October." This gradual crumbling away the rock over which the Niagara precipitates adds plausibility to the conjecture, that the fa were once as low down as Lewiston, and th have for centuries been travelling up towa their present position.

The Lowell Journal states that the Merrima Manufacturing Company have determined erect another Mill on the site of that which destroyed by fire the last week—that the will be erected as early in the spring as pos ble, that the machinery is already contract for, and that it is the intention of the compa to have the whole in operation as early as October. The loss by the late fire is estimat at about $125,000, or about ten per cent. on capital of the company.

NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday.—*Shocking Brutality.*—A m named Jared Smith, was apprehended on complaint of several persons, his neighbours, w stated that he had been guilty for a long time beating and abusing his wife and children. habit of intemperance was said to be the ca of his ill treatment of his family. One of witnesses stated, that he had often secret Smith's wife, in his house, to protect her fr violence; and had heard him threaten, that she did not return, he would murder her. died on Saturday night, under suspicious circu stances; and it was supposed that poison h been administered to her, either by herself her husband. The Coroner and a Jury of quest sat upon the body on Sunday morning; their verdict was, that she came to her death suicide, from the effect of some narcotic poi Previous to the statement having been made, relation to the Coroner's inquest, the Magistr had determined to allow Smith to give bail his appearance at Court. No one prese however, would consent to be his bail; and Magistrate finally concluded to commit him the case should be further investigated.

A man, named William Castles, was arrest on Monday, at New York, under circumstance of a melancholy character. He had borne good reputation before he became addicted intemperate habits, which made him a wo than useless member of society. His broth made a complaint against him in the Police, having threatened to take his mother's life. warrant was issued, which Hays and Coll went to serve. They found the door of house in William street, where he resides bar caded, and he refused to admit them. He procured a cartman's pole, and forced open door, and Collins entered. He was saluted b blow, from a billet of wood, on the right temp and twice stabbed with a knife. By this ti Hays had come up, and, after a desperate res tance, the fellow was secured, taken before magistrates, and fully committed for trial. knife, fortunately was not a sharp one, and C lins received no material injury.

POLICE OFFICE.—A notification was a days since given to the magistrates, that cert young men were in the habit of insulting spectable females while walking after nightfa One of these lads was caught in a similar on Saturday night, in Chatham-street. A la and her daughter, about 14 years of age, wa passing, when a young man of decent appearan caught hold of the latter in a rude and unbecom ing manner. She endeavored to push aw his hands, when he rudely persisted in his tempt to detain her. He was immediately s cured, and brought to the Police Office yesterd morning, when the magistrate committed him Bridewell. He is about 19 years of age, and belongs to a respectable family. His name is su pressed in consideration of the feelings of relatives; but this will be the only instance similar forbearance

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the past week was 80 viz:—45 adults and 35 children, of which 26 were under one year of age.

The interior of a piano-maker's shop, near the junction of New and old Fourth streets, was destroyed by fire, about two o'clock on Thursday morning.

The new clock in the State House steeple, was on Tuesday put into operation, and strikes upon the large bell.

Very early navigation.—The Raritan and Delaware rivers are clear of ice, say the New York papers, and the Citizens Line have commenced running steam boats from New York to New Brunswick, and from Bristol to Philadelphia.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday says:—We have had last night and this morning, the heaviest fall of snow ever experienced in this city.

The packet ship Louisiana, arrived at New York from New Orleans in a passage of 11 days.

Robert W. Pooler, Esq. an agent for the Governor of Georgia, has, in conformity with the act, subscribed $44,000 to the Stock of the Savannah, Ogeechee and Altamaha, Canal Company.

At Wilmington, N. C. in the beginning of this month, ripe plums were taken from a tree. On the 8th there was a violent thunder-storm. On the 11th, at 8 A. M. the thermometer was at 10 deg.

Mr. Colburn is said to have offered Mr. Croly 900 guineas for a continuation of Salathiel.

The deaths in Baltimore during last week amounted to 32. Males 17 females 16.

The number of persons carrying on business in London of the name of Smith is actually five hundred and forty nine.

The lessee of Drury Lane Theatre has received a new drama from the author of Paul Pry, in which Liston has a singularly eccentric character allotted to him, which is said to be written and adapted to Liston's talents with great tact. It will soon be produced.

The Report of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary states that the receipts of the past year, derived, it would appear from the labour of the prisoners, have exceeded the whole expenses by the sum of $9,804.

The Richmond Whig mentions, that a bill now before the Virginia Legislature, proposes to punish the burning of stacks of grain, by slaves, with death. The Editor remarks, "We take leave to express our opinion, that even as now modified, it is a sanguinary law; but we have no objection, provided a white man shall be put to death for the same offence.

A bill is under discussion in the Maryland Legislature, for the employment of slaves from Virginia, on the works of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road.

Counterfeit dollars, well executed, are said to be in circulation in Washington County, Pa.

A brother of an English baronet was lately expelled from Winchester school for refusing to *fag*.

Chalk farm is the great resort of English noblemen and gentlemen who practice rifle shooting. The ground near the target was lately dug, and 3360 pounds weight of bullets found.

A new melo-drama has been brought out at the Coburg Theatre, called "Fifteen Years of the Life of a Drunkard." The characters are a dissipated husband, a devoted wife, and a false friend. The characters are well drawn.

On Tuesday, the two houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania met in convention in the representatives' chamber, for the purpose of electing a state treasurer for the ensuing year. ALEXANDER MAHON, Esq. was *unanimously* re-elected, having received 120 votes.

A neat map of the Seat of Government of the United States is announced in the National Intelligencer, the work of Mrs. W. J. Stone, wife of an ingenious engraver.

The best way, says Bacon, to preserve the memory of old favours, is to refresh them with new.

Mrs. Royall is at Harrisburg, and, by a card in the newspapers, apologises for the delay of the third volume of her Black Book, now in press at Washington. The cause, she says, is her wish to do justice to one of the first states in the Union.

An edict of the Governor of Coruna, ordering cart wheels to be greased, was revoked on the petition of the carters, who declared that the oxen would not draw without the music.

The New York packets are arriving. How many editors will quote the venerable saying, 'it can't rain but it pours!'

The Baltimore Chronicle has been united with the Marylander and the proprietors think their subscription list as large as any in the city. The Editors of the Gazette say they can well believe this, without supposing the number to be very great; as in Baltimore, though readers are many, subscribers are few.

Notes of the bank of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are in circulation, altered from two to twenty dollars. To prevent persons from being imposed on, it is only necessary to remark, that there are no twenty dollar notes issued by that Bank.

The Boston Overseers of the Poor have expended, during the last year, $12,701 81. This includes the expenditures for burial, coffins, Massachusetts Hospital, &c.

On Wednesday of last week, a black man, from the town of Fishkill, was committed to jail in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on suspicion of murdering a boy seven or eight years of age, to whom he was step-father. The boy had been missing for a considerable time, and his body was recently found, buried in the hay, in one of the barns in that town.

In Wales, recently, a farmer's son was poisoned by drinking cider, which had stood in a leaden vat; acetate of lead having been formed.

On the 12th of September last, a man named Tamiette was sentenced to three months imprisonment at Lyons, France, for having violated the sanctity of the grave and carried off a human skull, for the purpose of obtaining a prize in a lottery, by magical arts.

A correspondent of the Castine American states, that when he was travelling in Worcester county, Mass. several years since, he attempted to help himself to a second slice of fried ham, and found he had got *a child's shoe, scarcely fried enough.*

The late Mayor of Boston, Hon. Josiah Quincy, has petitioned the Board of Aldermen, for free access to the municipal papers and records, for the purpose of aiding him in writing a History of Boston, embracing the first seven years of its government. The prayer of the petition was granted.

The public spirited citizens of New Haven, Conn. have authorized the Mayor of that city to raise, by loan, one hundred thousand dollars, and subscribe the same to the stock of the Farmington canal; taking one thousand shares at one hundred dollars a share.

It is a singular fact, that in the present House of Representatives of New-York, consisting of 128 members, 105 of them are new.

The Welland Canal, in Canada, is intended to permit the passage of vessels of 150 tons from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario—and it is contemplated to enlarge the Lachine Canal, so that such vessels may pass on to Montreal and Quebec. The Lachine Canal is now adapted to vessels of 40 tons.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette relates that a young man who was in torture from having thrust his hands twice into a bed of coals, experienced immediate relief from plunging them into a pot of TAR. His hands healed free from scars.

The weather was so mild at Buffalo, on the 8th inst. that two vessels left that place for Clearoland, Ohio.

A bridge has been erected across the Pasquotank river, which will render the late improvement of the Dismal Swamp canal almost useless. The county court refuses to remove the bridge or to construct a draw; and the matter has been referred to the state executive.

About seventeen marriages took place on New-Year's day at Johnstown, N. Y.

The Frederick Herald cautions its readers against receiving counterfeit Ten Dollar notes of the Office of Discount and Deposit, of the Bank of the United States, in Baltimore, of the following description: Letter D, dated June 1st, 1828, payable to John White, Cashier, and signed Tho. Wilson, cashier, and N. Biddle, president. The counterfeits are said to be remarkably well done.

The barn of Colonel Robert Dunlap, of Cherry-Valley, N. Y. was set on fire and burnt about two o'clock, P. M. on Thursday week, by Mol, a negro wench, between 17 and 18 years of age, who has since confessed the crime, and been committed. A horse, cow, gig, harness and cutter, with a quantity of hay and oats, were also consumed. Loss about $600.

In the House of Commons of North Carolina, the bill for putting down the banks has been rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

For more than two years, it is said, no failure of men of business of any note has occurred at Rochester, N. Y. although an immense business has been done there.

The Savannah Mercury mentions the appointment of three Bank Directors by the Governor of Georgia, and adds, "It is doubtful which will be president, as each will vote for himself."

After much difficulty and delay, the great work of "the Mill Dam," has been commenced in Salem, Mass. with a view towards establishing extensive manufactories.

David L. Child, Esq. of the Massachusetts Journal, has been convicted of a libel on the Hon. John Keyes. The sentence has not yet been awarded.

A letter from Washington, says, "I learn that a becoming respect for the recent melancholy affliction of the President elect, has induced Mrs. Adams to suspend music and dancing in the drawing room."

Three persons were committed to prison in New-York, on Friday evening, upon a charge of perjury.

The African Prince Abduhl Rahaman, has obtained contributions from different places sufficient to ransom his family, and was soon expected at Norfolk, to embark.

ELIAS BOUDINOT has resumed the duties of editor of the Cherokee Phœnix, which he a short time since resigned.

A correspondent at Washington writes to Dr. Mitchell, that he has recently returned from the south, bringing with him fifty-two varieties of grape vine, indigenous to the United States.

The number of whaling ships arrived at Nantucket in 1828 from the Pacific was 20, bringing 40,820 bbls. sperm oil, and 1 from the coast of Brazil, with 1100 bbls. whale oil. 20 ships sailed for the Pacific in 1828 and 9 for the Coast of Brazil. There is one out which sailed in 1825, 14 which sailed in 1826, and 13 which sailed in 1827.

In Dryden, N. Y. a hair ball was taken from the stomach of a fatted hog, two years old. It was oval, 10 1-2 by 15 inches in circumference. The Ithica Journal says—"We have frequently seen and read of similar balls being found in cattle; but never before of one found in the stomach of a swine; the digestive powers of this animal are considered equal to the solution of a brick-bat!"

A little girl, four years of age, daughter of Mr. Joshua Yeomans, of Stonington, Conn. lost her life on Monday in consequence of her clothes taking fire. The accident happened about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the little sufferer lingered in the most excruciating agony about twelve hours, when she expired.

We learn from Annapolis, that Col. DANIEL MARTIN, took the oaths of office as Governor of Maryland, on Thursday last, in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature.

A resolution was offered in the New-York Assembly, on Wednesday, to supply each member with a pen-knife, stamp, and paper-cutter. It was moved to amend it, by adding a *razor.*

A horse-shoe, which the inventor calls an expansion shoe, is one of the latest novelties in the arts.—It is constructed with a joint in the middle. They say it will increase the speed, and contribute to the sure-footedness of the horse.

The Elizabeth City Star notices the arrival at that port, through the Dismal Swamp Canal, of "a steamboat built of sheet-iron, 16 feet wide and 50 feet long, intended to run between Newbern and Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal." She left Elizabeth city for Newbern on Sunday last.

A discovery is said to have been made by Mr. Stein, of Kirkliston, in Scotland, by which nine tenths of the fuel used in distilling are saved.

The committee of the whole in the Legislature of Virginia, have agreed to recommend a convention to be composed of members from the *different counties for the revisal of the constitution of the state.*

A letter dated Washington, January 16th, says:—"It is stated here to-day, that news had been received of the departure of General Jackson from the Hermitage; and that he intends to be here about the fifth of February. I believe this account may be relied on."

It is said that the strict watch kept on the London resurrection-men has forced some of the anatomists in the West end of the town to suspend their lectures.

Mr. Silas Gorel, a respectable citizen of Montgomery, Alabama, was killed on New Year's day, in front of the Court House, and in presence of a number of citizens of that place, by a man named Coleman Williams. He was stabbed in the breast with a Spanish knife, and the account says, without any apparent provocation. Williams was immediately arrested and thrown into prison to await his trial.

The stamp duty on Almanacks in England, for 1828, amounted to $133,805 25 which at 15 pence sterling each, gives a circulation of 451,593.

At the Red House, the great rendezvous of the English pigeon shooters, 16,070 birds were shot at, and 8, 764 killed, last season.

Her Grace of St. Albans has given £300 to the London University.

A fire broke out in a grocery store on Charlestown Neck about half past 11 o'clock on Thursday night. On breaking open the door and discovering that the fire was very near two kegs of powder, it was thought prudent not to enter. In a few minutes both kegs blew up and demolished the building. The explosion was distinctly heard in Boston, at the distance of two or three miles.

On the evening of the 8th inst. some idle boys burned the President elect in effigy at Hartford, Conn. As an expression of public sentiment on this subject, the court of common council have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of the offenders.

For the last year the proceeds of the marriage and tavern licenses in Delaware state amounted to $2,210. This is expended upon the general system of education of that state.

A chesnut tree, at Fortworth, Gloucestershire, Eng. is certainly 678 and probably 1100 years old. The circumference of the trunk is 52 feet.

The city of Boston pay 60 per cent. of the whole taxes of Massachusetts. The amount arises principally from the bank and the auction taxes.

JUDICIOUS.—A bill to prevent Cows running at large in the highways has been discussed in the Legislature of R. Island. After some desultory debate it was committed to Messrs. *Bull* and *Steere.*

Attempts to cultivate rice are now making in France and Italy.

The London Atlas, of November 9, announces the death of Mrs. Siddons. A correspondent, in consequence, calls on this lady to deliver herself up, as soon as her Washington engagement expires, to the sexton of the church nearest to the stage on which she is now playing Juliet, Jane Shore, &c. with as much spirit as when living.

The Quebec papers say that the alarm, on account of the failure of the wheat harvest, has increased since the grain has been generally threshed.

England is said to have paid £5,000,000 sterling on account of the abolition of the slave trade.

Owen Owen's of Llanzwart, Wales, was lately sent to Botany Bay for pouring aqua-fortis into a mare's ear.

The number of persons who died in New-York last week is stated by the city inspector to amount to 109—39 men, 21 women, 27 boys, 22 girls—of consumption 22.

It is whispered, says the London Times of the 29th of November, that the King is suffering under a fresh attack of the gout.

The refugees from Portugal, Spain and Italy, now in England, amount to 1000, and are in great distress.

Mr. Campbell has been re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow College, by 94 votes out of 104.

A coal pit exploded on the Tyne, in which there were 15 men and boys at work at the time. Only one escaped with life, and he was shockingly burnt.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to *Senex* we have to say that the offer of *premiums* for the "Casket," by some strange omission, accident, neglect, or we know not what, was not inserted in the "*Post.*" It is now too late to receive contributions for the premiums already offered, as the Articles have been transferred to the Committee, but in order to give the correspondents of the *Post* an opportunity to obtain Prizes, we are induced to make a fresh offer, as follows:

Four volumes of the Casket elegantly bound, to the writer of the best American Tale.

Three volumes for the best Moral Essay.

Three volumes for the best Biography of American character, Male or Female.

Two volumes for the best Poem.

Two volumes for the second best Tale, and one volume to the writer of each Tale, Essay, or Biography that may merit publication.

The Articles to be addressed to S. C. Atkinson (free of postage) and handed in by the 1st of May, 1829.

Selim is very welcome. We are never tired of this gentleman's visits, and would like him to make them more frequent.

To the person "Near Cincinnati" we remark: "Of all the cants which were ever canted the Lord preserve us from the cant of criticism."

The lines attributed to the late "Boston Bard" won't do. Coffin never wrote such abominable trash as this.

"Thee to the heart is ever dead,
"Nor can it ere thee laud."

C. M. N. will never make a poet. He better forbear future attempts, or if he must be writing we wish he would send his rhymes elsewhere.

We should be much indebted if some of our Correspondents would favour us with a History, Description or Memorandums respecting Gray's Ferry and the Swedes Church.

AUCTION SYSTEM.

The Committee of Ways and Means to whom this subject was referred, after examining the various memorials, and hearing the testimony of several merchants in attendance, from the principal commercial cities of the Union, reported a Bill in substance as follows.

In the preamble they state the conviction that the present Auction System furnishes great facilities for the perpetration of frauds upon the community, as well as upon the public revenue. So far as the interests of the community are connected, they think Congress has no right to interfere, every State having an undoubted right to tolerate whatever *form of sale it may think proper, but in relation to frauds committed upon the revenue, the Committee say there can* be no question either as to the right or duty of Congress to interpose its authority. Under this view of the subject they reported a Bill containing the following provisions.

1st. It is made the duty of every auctioneer, in all sales of foreign merchandise at public auction, to exhibit at the time of said sale, the original invoice on which the duties had been levied at the Custom House of the port into which they were imported, or a certified copy of said invoice, under the hand of the Collector of said port, or his deputy.

2nd. In all auction sales of foreign merchandise, the auctioneer is required to publish, at least 48 hours before such sale, schedules containing the names of the importer and consignee, a particular description of the goods, the name of the vessel in which they were imported, &c. &c.

3d. Any person violating either of the foregoing sections of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, one third of the value of the goods so sold.

4th. Any person selling at public auction foreign merchandise, knowing the same to have been smuggled, or on which the full amount of duties, chargeable by law, have not been paid or secured to be paid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the full value of the goods so sold as aforesaid.

5th. It is made the duty of the Collectors of the several ports to prosecute for the recovery of any of the forfeitures which may accrue under this Act. One half of the penalty accrues to the United States, the other half to the use of the informer, or person who sues for the same.

6th. This act shall not extend to any sale made at auction, of property belonging to the estate of deceased citizens, nor to Sheriff's or other sale under process of law, nor to any sale where the same goods had been theretofore sold, bona fide, under the forms of this Act. Nor to any foreign merchandise, unless the same were at the time of importation chargeable with duties, nor shall the first section extend to the selling off at auction the Stock or Goods of any retail trader.

This Bill not being considered sufficiently strong in its provisions to remedy the alleged evils of the System, the Anti-Auction party, through Mr. Johnson, of New York, submitted a bill for negociating sales at auction, which he intends as an amendment to the Bill reported by the committee. We annex a summary of its provisions.

No person is allowed to sell at Auction unless he shall have obtained a commission in his own name, under a penalty of $5000.

It is made the duty of every person who shall be appointed an Auctioneer, to give the Collector of the Customs notice thereof, and enter into bond with two sureties, of not less than 3000 nor more than $25,000, for the payment of the duties, and to fulfil all the provisions of this act. A fine of $5000 is the penalty for not conforming to the law.

The auctioneer is required to advertise his sales 48 hours previous to the sale, in one or more newspapers, stating his goods and conditions of sale. The penalty for a neglect is $1000.

All goods advertised for sale are to be publicly exhibited 48 hours preceding the sale, each lot separately, in a place easy of access. The penalty for a neglect is $1000.

The Auctioneer is required to have printed catalogues not less than 100, signed by himself, stating the conditions of the sale and describing the goods, to be distributed 48 hours previous to the sale. The catalogues shall, designate the numbers and contents of each lot, the owners names, and if the goods are of foreign growth, or manufacture, the date and place of importation, and the name of the vessel by which imported; and all entire original packages of foreign goods, to be sold as imported shall have the original marks and numbers on each package, and the said goods, wares, and merchandize or other effects, shall be offered in the same order in which they are arranged in the said catalogues. And no duplicate of such goods, ware or merchandize, or other effects whatever, shall be sold at the said sale. And for the violation of each or either of the provisions of this section, the Auctioneer shall incur a penalty of $1000.

A penalty of $1000 is imposed on the auctioneer who may bid, or any one who may bid for him, at his own sales, nor at such sales shall the auctioneer bid for others.

Any auctioneer who shall sell goods, or any person for him, that he knows have been smuggled, is made liable in a penalty to their full value.

Persons buying at auction can hold the auctioneer liable for the period of seven days after purchased for all frauds he may discover in his goods, and longer if he can prove the auctioneer was privy to the fraud.

Goods sold are liable to the following regulations:

1. If of foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, by the entire original package as imported, in lots exceeding in amount $150 for each separate lot, at the rate of $2,50 on every $100.

2. If of foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, by the entire original package as imported, in lots not exceeding in amount $150 for each separate lot, at the rate of $5 on every $100.

3. If of foreign growth, produce, or manufacture, otherwise than by the entire original package as imported, at the rate of five dollars on every one hundred dollars.

4. If the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, in lots exceeding in amount one hundred and fifty dollars for each separate lot, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents on every one hundred dollars.

5. If the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, in lots not exceeding in amount one hundred dollars for each separate lot, at the rate of five dollars on every one hundred dollars.

Which duties shall be paid for the use and benefit of the United States, by the auctioneer making such sales.

The duties are to be paid on goods sold in all cases, whether bought in by the owners or others. And all goods sold by the auctioneer at private sale, or by any one in his employ are to pay the same duties as if sold at auction.

The duties prescribed by this act are not to affect sales of real estate, ships, or other vessels, or goods sold by the decree of law, or bankrupts estates, or those who may die, and their property at the time within the United States; of articles damaged on ship board, or by fire; or church pews, second hand furniture, books, paintings, &c. &c. or horses, or cattle, farming produce, shares in the public funds, stocks of any companies, or goods sold by order of the Collector of the Customs.

Auctioneers are required to make quarterly returns to the Collector of the Customs of all goods sold by him, specifying the amount of each day's sale, and make oath to the same under the penalty of 5000 dollars. The auctioneer is also to make quarterly payments to the Collector, under a penalty of double the amount of the duties.

Auctioneers who may not have made any sales within the period limited for their accounting, are required to swear to that fact under a penalty of five hundred dollars. If they shall swear or affirm false, they shall be deemed guilty of *perjury.*

Collectors of Customs are required to collect the duties imposed by this act.

Both Bills were read and committed.

"TRIAL OF FRIENDS."

We have examined with some attention the "Report of the Trial of Friends at Steubenville, Ohio," by Mr. Gould, the Stenographer, and have great pleasure in recommending the work to the favourable notice of all who feel an interest in the subject.

The report is very full, and as far as we can judge, faithful, giving, as closely as it could be done, the language employed by witnesses, counsel and court during the course and progress of the Trial. The Editor of the United States Gazette, in noticing this publication has inadvertently fallen into an error in stating that the Report, is accompanied with comments by the Reporter. Such is not the case, but on the contrary Mr. Gould, has entirely abstained from remark, and confined himself very properly to a transcript of the proceedings, without regard to party feeling or interest.

The Report is published in octavo form, handsomely printed on good paper, at the low price of $1 per copy.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The annuity granted by the Legislature of this state to the "Pennsylvania Institution, for the Deaf and Dumb" will shortly expire, according to the terms of the grant. As the Institution is not yet in a condition to go on without pecuniary aid from the State, application has been made at the present session for a continuance of the annuity four years longer, and a bill for this purpose, passed the Committee of the whole, was read a second and third time in the Senate on Monday, and unanimously ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. To obviate some objection made to the Bill in its earlier stages, Mr. Weld, the instructor of the Deaf and Dumb attended at Harrisburgh with two of his pupils, and on Monday afternoon had a public exhibition in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The scene presented on this occasion is said to have been of the most interesting character, and imparted the highest gratification to all who were present.

The success of Mr. Weld's instructions was strongly exemplified in the rapid communication subsisting between himself and his pupils by means of signs, the facility with which they solved questions apparently most difficult, and the surprising extent of knowledge they exhibited. Every friend of humanity will be pleased to learn that no doubt now exists that this excellent Institution will continue to receive the patronage it so amply deserves.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In our last we had occasion to notice the great length of time, which had elapsed since an arrival from Europe, and the consequent want of foreign news. Since that time several vessels from European ports have arrived at New York, but they bring little or no important intelligence. The principal items of news will be found under their proper head in another column.

MRS. ROYAL.

This celebrated lady is now at Harrisburg, and collecting, as is generally supposed, materials for another volume of her "Black Book." A writer in the American Sentinel describes her as "probably seventy years of age,—with very sharp eyes, and a great deal of vivacity."—Among those who have paid her the most attention is the bachelor, General Ogle, whose gallantry and devotion to her services will, no doubt, be properly remembered and acknowledged in her forthcoming book. To the members of the Legislature we say, with Burns,

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I bide ye tent it,
A chiel's amang ye taken notes,
An' faith she'll prent it.

The receipts at the Chesnut street theatre, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Mrs. Deaves and her children, amounted to 663 dollars. The benefit given at the Washington Circus produced 190. The members of the Chesnut street company, with commendable liberality, gave up their salaries for the evening, amounting to $100 10 in the following proportions.

Mr. Warren,	$6 66	Mr. Johnston,	2 00
Mr. Jefferson, Mrs. Jefferson, and Miss E. Jefferson,	12 66	R. M. Anners,	2 33
		Mr. Braun,	4 00
Mr. Rowbotham,	7 41	R. Denver, Jr.	1 66
Mr. Heyl,	3 33	Mr. Wagner,	2 00
Mr. & Mrs. Roper,	5 00	M. Flaight,	1 66
Mr. Jones,	2 33	Mr. Wheeler,	1 50
Mrs. Francis,	3 33	Mr. Schindlecker,	2 00
Mrs. Willis,	3 33	Mr. Reinstern,	2 00
Miss Bathwell,	1 66	Mr. Widel,	2 00
Mr. Southwell,	5 00	Mr. & Master Mercer	6 33
Miss Hawthorn,	3 33	Mr. Kruger,	1 83
Mr. and Mrs. Darley,	6 66	Edgar,	2 00
J. Jefferson, jr.	3 33	Cavillier,	2 50
Mr. Reinhart,	1 83	Luhlier,	1 66
		Total amount,	$100 10

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. JAMES VINYARD, to Mrs. JULIANA M'LAUGHLIN, all of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. GEORGE C. MANN, to Miss ANN MARIA E. WALLACE, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Mr. PETER FRITZ, to Miss AMELIA CRESS, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. G. H. Jones, Mr. PETER R. LATCH, to Miss JOHANNAH STEARNE, daughter of Samuel Stearne, of Lower Merion.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Frederick Schaffer, Mr. JOHN MILLER, to Miss HARRIET E. WILDBAHN, grand-daughter of the late Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, of Reading, both of this city.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, Rev. GEORGE PRINTZ, of Reading, to Miss ELIZABETH C. M. ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. Charles Anderson, of this city.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. ROBBINS PLANKINTON, to Miss SARAH CECELIA SMITH, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. William Lambdin, ROBERT H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh, to ANNA MARIA, daughter of James Guyzer, of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Jackson Kemper, Mr. ELI GRIFFITH, to Miss JANE S. SELLERS, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of Baltimore, to Miss MARION YORKE, of this city.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Calla, Mr. WILLIAM LITZENBERG, of Delaware county, to Miss LYDIA McCLURE, of Philadelphia county.

On the 3d inst. at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Kemper, Mr. CHESTER BAILEY, of Washington Hall, New York, to Miss CATHARINE S. DEMING, of the former place.

On Monday evening, Jan. 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. JAMES PANCOAST, to Miss JANE ANDERSON, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. at Moorestown, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Sixty, Mr. EDMUND BROWN, merchant, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. David Vanderveer, of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst. at Washington city, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, CALDWELL CARR, Esq. of Upperville, Fauquier County, Virginia, to CORNELIA, second daughter of Enoch Reynolds, Esq. of the Treasury Department.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, Mr. LEVI GERRISH, in the 64d year of his age.

On Thursday afternoon week, Mrs. CATHARINE SUMMERS.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. JANE RILEY, wife of R. Riley, aged 32.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ABIGAIL EVANS, aged 70 years.

On Saturday night, MATILDA, eldest daughter of Lawrence Perdriaux.

On Saturday, in the 19th year of his age, GEORGE SHEAFF, son of Mr. David Muhlenberg.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. JOHN THOMAS CARRE, in the 84th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, the 17th inst. at his farm, near Montgomery Square, WILLIAM A. MAYBIN, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, at the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Moss, after a severe illness of only 5 or 6 days, Mrs. HANNAH ATKINS, aged about 60 years.

On Sunday morning, the 18th instant, MARY CRIEDLAND.

On Monday afternoon, in the 71st year of her age ANN WARDER, relict of John Warder, of this city.

On Saturday morning, of consumption of the lungs, Mrs. JANE REILLY, wife of Mr. Bernard Reilly, in the 32d year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. HENRY LINCK.

On Thursday last, 15th inst. GEORGE HAINES, Tobacconist, in the 58th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. in the 74th year of his age, PHILIP COLDWATER, of the County of Philadelphia, a soldier of the Revolution, and for many years a city watchman, also, watchman of the Pennsylvania Bank, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

On the morning of the 14th inst. RUTH RICHARDSON, wife of Joseph Richardson of this city, in the 73d year of her age. An approved minister in the religious Society of Friends, her memory will long remain as a pleasant savour in the minds of many—her acquaintance and relatives.

On the 15th inst. at Woodbury, New Jersey, RACHEL, wife of Champion Atkinson, in the 28th year of her age, with a fortitude and resignation almost unparalleled.

On the 1st inst. EBENEZER SMITH, Esq. Teacher of the Huntsville Seminary, Bucks county, Pa. a native of Woodstock, Connecticut.

On the 15th inst. at his residence, in Georgetown, D. C. in the 68th year of his age, Lieut. Col. ISAAC ROBERDEAU, of the Topographical Engineers, and Chief of the Topographical Bureau, in the Department of War, over which he has presided, from its creation, with zeal and fidelity.

At Gibraltar, on the 28th, of October, the Rev. W. BARBER, Wesleyan Missionary. After reading the burial service over *eighteen* persons buried in one trench, this faithful and much esteemed divine, was seized with the prevailing fever, and died the next day.

On the 27th of November, aged 37 years, JOSEPH HENRY BUTTERWORTH, Esq. of Clapham Common, only son of the late Joseph Butterworth, Esq. formerly one of the members of Parliament from Coventry.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 446 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MISS E. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, January 24,
Will be presented, a new Comedy, in 3 acts, call'd

UPS AND DOWNS;
OR, THE LADDER OF LIFE.

After which, the Farce of the

FARMER.

The whole to conclude with the Comic Opera of

NO SONG NO SUPPER.

The Anniversary Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY, will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the New House of the First Baptist Church, in Second st. below Arch, when J. R. CHANDLER, Esq will deliver the Annual Address.

All persons desirous of being informed in regard to the object and prospects of Peace Societies, are earnestly requested to attend.

It would give great pleasure if *all Christians* would unite in the laudable effort to pacificate the world. jan. 24—1t

A LAD WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE in a Store, where a general Country business is done. He must be active, intelligent lad, of good moral and industrious habits, and give recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and integrity.

Letters directed to E. F. and left with the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, will be attended to. jan. 24—3t*

THE TEETH.

Pressure and Tartar destroy the Teeth.

THE operation of Plugging with gold or silver, before the Teeth become tender, is truly important.

No pain is given in saving the Teeth, *if timely application be made.*

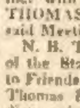
The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are nearest to human Teeth of any yet discovered. Charges moderate—advise gratis. Office, No. 122 South Fourth street, above Race street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth-ache, approved by the London Medical Society. jan. 24—3t

To be sold at Public Sale,

ON FIFTH DAY, the fifth of the second month next, at English's White Horse Tavern, the first rate FARM,



The Mansion is a large brick house, substantially built, with a kitchen adjoining. The Barns and out buildings are large and commodious, such as are rare to be met with on a farm to sell; the buildings are located on the highest part of the Farm, commanding a view of the neighbourhood around; situate in the Township of Nottingham, Burlington county, N. J. 3 miles from Bordentown, and 8 from Trenton, on the road from Trenton to Allentown and near the Turnpike.

The Farm contains 200 acres of first quality land, well fenced with Cedar rails, a good proportion of Meadow and Wood, and a large Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees.

At the same time and place, No. 2, a Farm, containing about 160 acres, with a frame house and barn, an young orchard, well fenced with Cedar rails, a good proportion of Meadow and Wood. This property adjoins the above, and the soil is of the same quality.

At the same time and place, that valuable and well known Grist Mill, Saw Mill, two Dwelling House Merchant Machinery, Corn Kiln, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, formerly the property of Joseph Lawrie, now in complete repair, on a never failing stream of water; the mill floors up to the mill-dam where logs and grain can be brought by water.

Any person wishing to view any of the above property, previous to the day of sale, will call on the Subscriber, in Burlington, who will proceed immediately to show the same. Those who wish to purchase, will do well to examine for themselves, as it is intended to be struck off on the day.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

Imo. 24—3t URIAH COSTILL, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE at No. 68 CHESNUT STREET, a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, within the Quarterly Meeting for London and Middlesex, against THOMAS FOSTER, for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity and Supremacy of God the Father.

Also, an Appeal and Address to the Yearly Meeting of the Society, called Friends, held in London, together with a Sequel to the above Appeal, &c. &c. to THOMAS FOSTER, on his excommunication from said Meeting.

N. B. The above works afford a correct description of the State of Society in England, highly interesting to Friends of America. We here remind the reader that Thomas Foster, author of the foregoing works, was disowned "for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity of God." As the Author undoubtedly a man of talents, and of unexceptionable character, and strict veracity, his writings may therefore be depended on, and all who wish to obtain a correct account of the English Society, called Friends, from official accounts, concerning the principles and method of discipline, would do well to apply soon, as but a few copies have arrived. Imo. 24—3t

TRIAL OF FRIENDS,

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

JUST published, and ready for delivery, by M. T. C. GOULD, No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, a full and complete report of the late interesting Trial of Friends, at Steubenville, Ohio; 86 pages octavo, handsomely bound in boards, at $1, and in leather, at $1 25. It contains all that passed on the Trial, including the language of the witnesses, Counsel and Court, without note or comment by the reporter.—Any person who pays for five copies will be entitled to a sixth. This work is too large to be sent by mail, but will be forwarded in boxes to the following Agents, who will deliver it to Agents, Subscribers and others, free of expense for transportation, viz:

David Felt, No. 241 Pearl street, N. Y.; P. Potter Poughkeepsie; Samuel Cory, Albany; Joseph Brisbane, Troy; Nicholas Hallock, Utica; Marshall & Dean, Rochester; Johnson & Stockton, Pittsburg, Pa. James Lovegrove, Baltimore; Pusey Thompson, Washington City. Most of the Agents for the Friend, or Advocate of Truth, will receive packages for their respective neighbourhoods, but a more full explanation will be given in the next number of the *Advocate.*

jan. 24—3t

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

16 35 26. A CAPITAL PRIZE of $50,000, was paid this day, by P. M. LAFOURCADE, at his Lucky Office, corner of Second and Race streets.

For the next $20,000 prize in the Union Canal Lottery, which will be drawn next Friday, apply at the above Office, or at the Arcade, No. 1, East Avenue.

jan. 24—1t*

TEAS.

SUPERIOR GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, for sale, wholesale and retail, viz: Company Hyson, in quarter chests; Hyson Choolang, in boxes; Imperial and Gunpowder; Young Hyson; Souchong, in papers; Padre and plain Souchong; Pecco, very superior. Families may be supplied with any of the above Teas, in small quantities, to suit their convenience.

Also, Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Arabian Coffee; Boston Chocolate, and first quality Mustard, in Bottles; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, ready made Pens, Ink Powder, Ink, Slates, Pencils, and a variety of School Books, and other Stationary articles, &c.

J. WATERMAN,
No. 88 South Fifth, below Spruce street.
1mo. 24—3t

UNRIVALLED VISITING CARDS.

THOSE persons having in their possession Engraved Card Plates, or who may be desirous of having Plates Engraved, and Cards of the very best quality struck off, are respectfully informed that the Germans highly Glazed Cards may be obtained at

HART'S Fancy Stationary
And Book Store, No. 65 South Third street.

Also, Ladies' Scissors, with Names.

Desk Seals, Door Plates, &c. furnished and engraved to order.

Direction—Opposite Girard's B

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

WOMAN'S HEART.

That hallowed sphere, a woman's heart, contains
Empires of feeling, and the rich domains
Where love, disporting in his sunniest hours,
Breathes his sweet incense o'er ambrosial flowers.

A woman's heart!—that gem divinely set
In nature gold—that peerless amulet,
Which, firmly linked to love's electric chain
Cements the world of transport and of pain.

CROSS READINGS.

1. We the undersigned have this day been appointed by—a 4 story Brick house covered with Atkinson's English vegetable dye, to change d or grey hair to a beautiful brown or black.

2. The Welland Canal has been injured by a de—of the general statement of affairs of six anks in Georgia.

3. Notice.—The creditors of Jimpson and cks that were for—sale are further postponed til the 28th instant.—

4. The people of the State of New Jersey—y the grace of God—Bookseller's and Prin rs—have made payment of the monies due pon a certain mortgage—qualified to teach ymnastic exercises.

5. An Oration in commemoration of the attle of New Orleans was delivered on the 8th nst. by—one of the Eclipse's colts, only 4 years ld. TENDRE.

"*I'm glad to see You*"—Mr. Editor—Never as language employed in telling a lie, more an as expressed in the little words above. You spied at a distance one approaching you, who ou know had in his pocket a demand against ou—let me turn about said you, and having raversed full two squares, upon turning the cor er near your house, behold! your creditor had hanged his mind and changed his course, and ere you are full butt—then "how d'ye do" ay you "I'm glad to see you."—Oh! what a wapper.

The mistress is in the back room seeing to he cutting up of pork, with greasy hands and greasy apron—lady somebody and daughters all with Mr. ———, the door is open and they walk in—"O how d'ye do! I'm glad to see you." There is another wapper!

Miss ———, is setting on the sofa in tete a tete with her intended lord. A rap is heard—the servant says "Miss Curious has called"—"Confound Miss Curious, I wish she'd quit coming here"—Enter Miss Curious—"O how d'ye do! I'm glad to see you." Oh! what a wapper this.

In short the list of lies that have been couched in these words, would swell a volume. But, as it is late, I must close and go to bed, and tomorrow, if you, Mr. Editor, can spare time I shall be "glad to see you."—*Georgetown Harvest.*

A medical writer in the New York Evening Post, after naming certain medicines for consumption and liver complaints, adds, "I do not say the above remedies will counterbalance a *three horse power of tight lacing*, but aside from this barbarous practice, I am fully convinced they hold out a rational hope of recovery, &c.

At a wedding, a few evenings since, in Batavia, after the clergyman had united the happy pair, an awful silence ensued, which becoming rather irksome to a young gentleman, he cried out, "you need not be so *unspeakably* happy."

SCOLDING.

I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm.—They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

LORENZO DOW.

We observe in an eastern paper, an advertisement of a new work, with the following title—"Omnifarious laws; exemplified: How to Curse and Swear, Lie, Cheat and Kill,—according to Law! By Lorenzo Dow. Price, to subscribers, 25 cents."

VILLAGE ANECDOTE.

Some time since, it was in October, the weather being favorable for clearing land, A. H. de'ermined to burn away the brush in one of his pastures; the fire ran faster than expected, and extended into the wood lot of his neighbor, N. H., where it did considerable damage, before it could be subdued. N. H. was absent on a journey, at the time, and on his return met with A. H., who expressed his regret at the accident which had taken place, and his readiness to satisfy him for the loss. Let us refer the case, said A. H., and the damages to be assessed, to two men we can trust, and let those men be you and I.

Your proposal, Mr. A. H., is very fair, but in such cases two men have been known at times, not to agree, therefore, I would propose to you, to leave it to one alone, and let that man be your good self. You will take the case into consideration, and when we meet again, you will inform me to what amount you have fixed the loss. The next time they met, A. H. informed N. H., that he had walked over his wood lot, and, that from the best opinion he could form of the injury it had received, he had estimated the loss at sixty-five dollars. N. H. professed himself perfectly satisfied with the liberal damages, which A. H. had brought in; but, neighbor, said he, it is a hard case, and, therefore, I will propose to you, that we should divide the loss; you pay me one half, and I will bear the rest.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Reader, perhaps you never heard of the boy who took a stent, (as the phrase is down east,) to mow three acres of grass in as many days? Presuming you have not, we will relate it. On the first morning he viewed the field;—Pooh! (said he,) I can mow it in two days, so he played that day. The next morning he looked at it again, and after scratching his head and ruminating a short time on the subject, he came to the conclusion that if he worked "right smart," he could accomplish his task in one day—so he spent that day as he had the day before. On the third and last day, he arose late, and it was near ten o'clock before he reached the field. After casting his eyes over it, he began to doubt whether he could accomplish his task in one day; the field looked considerably larger than it had the day previous. He stretched himself under a shade tree to reflect upon the subject; presently he heard the dinner horn—it was noon! He jumped up—swung his scythe over his shoulder, and turned his face homeward, muttering to himself that he "wan't a-going to kill himself, if the grass never got mowed," and that he'd "be darn'd to darnation, if there was a man in the six counties that could mow that confounded big piece of meadow in one day," and for his part "he should'ent try it." So after eating his dinner, he went to play as usual. The reader will supply the moral.—*Schoharie Republican.*

It is healthy to laugh; it is also a human prerogative. Yet often so much folly is blended with the ridiculous, that the sensation is not always agreeable. Whenever one is not inclined to laugh at any absurdity, where politeness requires a laugh, it is well to recall something really comical, and laugh at that.

I love a hearty grasp; it speaks confidence and good will. When a man gives me his hand loosely, and it hangs in mine like a mere rag, I am apt to think that he is either unfriendly or incapable of friendship—cold hearted, calculating, and unfeeling.

An English writer says, "In some places apples are split and two kinds of cider made; that with the red side being of a superior quality to what the whole apple would make." [This is like speaking a cold slice on the *north* side of a ponderous pudding.]

A MINUTE DIVISION.

On the death of the last Count of Lunpurg in 1713, the male line being extinct the county was divided among so many heirs, that of the 1400 souls inhabiting, with their bodies, the towns of Guildorf, the capital of the county, one heir received five ninety-sixth, and another only one ninety-sixth; by which arrangement the world saw legitimate sovereigns actually reigning over six subjects! Napoleon has certainly done much mischief in Europe; but the Germans, at least, are greatly indebted to him for the abatement of such nuisance.

FUNERAL MARCH.—An account of the funeral solemnities of the negroes of Demerara, is given by Pierronet, whose remarks are published in one of the volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Collection. The writer states, that on one occasion the minister who officiated as the leader of the procession, seeing a disposition to be uproarious, exclaimed, 'Wat de debil, gemmen, how you walk! what buckra tink?'

AWKWARDNESS OF MAN.

Man is naturally the most awkward animal that inhales the breath of life. There is nothing, however simple, which he can perform with the smallest approach to gracefulness or ease.—If he walk,—he hobbles, or jumps, or limps, or trots, or sidles, or creeps,—but creeping, sidling, limping, hobbling, and jumping, are by no means walking. If he sit,—he fidgets, twists his legs under his chair, throws his arm over the back of it, and puts himself into a perspiration by trying to be at ease. It is the same in the more complicated operations of life. Behold that individual on a horse! See with what persevering alacrity he hobbles up and down from the croupe to the pommel, while his horse goes quietly at an amble of from four to five miles in the hour! See how his knees, flying like the weaver's shuttle, from one extremity of the saddle to the other, destroy, in a pleasure ride, the good grey kersaymeres, which were glittering a day or two ago in the tailor's shop! The horse begins to gallop—Bless our soul! the gentleman will decidedly roll off. The reins were never intended to be pulled like a peal of Bob Majors; your head, my friend, ought to be on your own shoulders, and not poking out between your charger's ears; and your horse to use *its* exertions to move on, and not you. It is a very cold day, you have cantered your two miles, and now you are wiping your brows, as if you had run the distance in half the time yourself.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

RESOLUTION.

For a soldier to meet the enemy in battle, where leaden deaths are whizzing on every side, must require no faint resolution; for a lover to pop the question of questions to his dearly, when his heart goes pit-a-pat, and his tongue threatens to prove recreant to its office, requires no every day effort of resolution; for a toper to quit the beloved bottle, and endeavour to stem the strong tide of his hankerings, requires a mighty resolution,—and many a man, having proved victorious for a moment, goes back again to "treat resolution;" but of all the situations in life requiring a determined, heroic and prodigious effort of resolution, that of getting out of a warm bed, in a keen, cold morning, caps the climax;—we mean one of those mornings, when the windows are crusted over with frost, when your breath congeals on the sheets, when your fingers freeze fast to the door latch, and the very air itself seems stiffened with cold.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A gentleman who was confined to his house for four months by a severe attack of inflammatory Rheumatism, was constantly visited by his neighbours during his illness, and in the course of his confinement received from them the following prescriptions, all said to be infallible in the cure of the disease under which he laboured.

"Blue clay mixed with vinegar and salt, applied cold to the part affected—beef brine applied hot—live angle worms, put on crawling—pulverized brimstone and turpentine, mixed—cider brandy and red pepper, bathe the part, and drink plentifully—cold shower bath—hot medicated vapour bath—raw muskrats skin, fur next to the part affected—rattlesnake's oil—tar, brimstone and saltpetre, mixed to a salve and applied hot—skunks grease—the marrow of a horse's calf hind leg—gin and saltpetre, to drink—camphor and alcohol—bark of mountain ash steeped in brandy—root of skunks cabbage, made a poultice of—marrow of hogs jaws, anoint with it—hops steeped in vinegar—rattlesnakes skins, bound around—slices of fat pork, spread with pulverised saltpetre, and applied—oils of spike, mint and origanum, equal parts mixed and bathe—carry a certain bone of a certain animal in my waistcoat pocket nine days—(I promised never to tell what bone this was)—eels skins—poke berries put to Jamaica spirits and drank—ginger and ground red peppers, mixed with hogs lard—showering, as follows: nine pails full of cold water, nine mornings in succession, projected from an elevation of nine feet above the head—old shoes burnt to charcoal, pulverized and mixed with raw whiskey and vinegar, drink nine spoonfuls a day—friction of the part affected by the hands of a pure blooded African—equal parts of wild turnip, Cayenne pepper and gunpowder, steeped in cider brandy, nine spoonfuls a day, nine days in succession. This is an antidote to inflammation with a vengeance to it; my teeth are yet blazing like oven wood."—*Albany Adv.*

A LEARNED PRINTING OFFICE.

Stephens, the celebrated classical printer, is thus mentioned by Ballet in his *Jugement des Savans:* "The economy of Robert Stephens' house was excellent. He received no workmen into his printing house but such as were skilled in Greek and Latin, and capable of being masters elsewhere. He had, besides this, men and maids, *who were not allowed to talk any thing but Latin*, as well as the workmen in the printing house. His wife and daughter understood it perfectly, and were obliged with all the *domestics* to talk nothing else. So that the storehouses, the chambers, the shop, the kitchen,—in a word, from the top of the house to the bottom, all spoke Latin at Robert Stephens. This generous printer had usually ten men of learning in his house, all of them foreigners, who corrected his impressions under him; and not satisfied with the application he gave to the correction of the several proofs which came from his presses, he publicly exposed the printed sheets before they were taken off, and promised a reward to such as should find any faults in them."

HAIR.—Hairs do not, as was hitherto supposed, form an essential part of the skin. They have a principle of existence of their own, and belong to a system of organs not less remarkable sometimes for its complexity than for its development. This system may be associated with the dermis, and be developed in different points of its substance; but even then it is not confounded with that organ, but preserves its peculiar nature. Mr. Cuvier concludes from this, that the hair has never hitherto occupied the rank which is due to it in zoological systems. He considers the system which produces the hair as analogous to that of the senses, and even as forming a part of it; for in a great number of animals the hairs are a very delicate organ of touch. The slightest touch even that produced by a hair of the human head is sufficient to make certain animals, cats for example, contract their skin and make it tremble, as they always do, to rid it of light bodies which stick to it, and of whose presence they are apprised by this peculiar sense of touch.

SILVER BOOK.

In the library of Upsal, in Sweden, there is preserved a translation of the Four Gospels, printed with hot metal types, upon violet-colored vellum. The letters are silver, and hence it has received the name of *Codex Argenteus.* The initial letters are in gold. It is supposed that the whole was printed in the same manner as book-binders letter the titles of books on the back. It was a very near approach to the discovery of the art of printing; but it is not known how old it is.—*M'Donald's answer to Laing.*

LONDON MAXIMS.

The first maxim that I have to offer, friend of my body, is that the following maxims be carefully attended to.—Next I proceed to counsel. Thus: In walking the streets, be particular that you lose not your hat. Petty thefts are very frequent; but though you mind not many things, you will ill afford to go bareheaded.

If you hear a voice exclaiming, "Oh, leave the gay and festive scene"—don't attend to it for a moment; neither believe the old heavy dragoon minstrel, who is swearing that "he'd be a butterfly." There is a good deal of treachery in those fellows.

Having lost your way, never ask to be set right. There is greater chance of your recovering it by accident than advice.

In this free country you may stare at the king, but never look in the face of a cad or an auctioneer. The former will instantly have you conveyed to Putney or Brentford, the latter may set you down as the purchaser of a thousand bales of tobacco. I don't dislike coach travelling, but I prefer going my own road; and as for Messrs. Christie and Robins, they may be very sagacious men, but I am the best judge both of my necessities and my means.

If a smirking rogue comes up to you with a hint that you will lose your pocket-handkerchief, don't gratify him by packing it up in the remotest corner, but draw it a little farther out, and let it hang so till he is well out of sight. Better lose your property than be snubbed by one of these knowing cockneys.

The apples, oranges, and tartlets that are sold in ely situations, though very tempting, should not be often purchased. "Highly improved beef" is not the better for being improved, and newly-laid eggs are almost always adulterated. Some people have a fondness for cockles. I am not sure that even these are genuine as imported; but it must be confessed that street cookery gives them a very high relish.

Upon returning from the theatre, if one or more young women arrest your progress by declaring that you are a pretty fellow, and that she or they have taken quite a fancy to you, don't credit 'em entirely.

Don't drink any thing in London: wine, spirits, liqueurs, porter, beer, Hodge's cordial, soda water, milk, cream, fine early purl. Charles Wright, and the water companies are all hoaxes, inventions, fabrications, and mortal poisons.—Purple noses, branded criminals, hydrophobia, hydrocephalus, and hydrostatics, are the results which Londoners naturally expect, when they attempt to satisfy thirst.

Don't dance on any but the ground-floor. All the theatres and bridges, and most of the houses are falling down; so take care, when you walk the streets, of chimneys and flying tiles.

Stop at every pump and wash your face. The London air is dirty, and your cheek has an Oxford-grey tinge in less than five minutes.

PARKER'S PANACEA.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

For sale by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

Certificates and directions, printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price $2, or $18 per dozen.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209 North Eighth street, four doors above Wood street, or S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

The following will testify in favour of the effects produced by the Panacea:—

We, the subscribers, having had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of PARKER'S PANACEA, are induced to give the following in order that others may receive similar benefit. This was a violent case of Rheumatism on Charles Perry, who was so much afflicted as to deprive him of the entire use of his limbs. After using almost every thing that could be recommended for a disease of that kind; he was, by a number of his friends, induced to try Parker's Renovating Panacea; from the effects of which, after using three bottles, he was so much restored as to return to his former occupation of life.

Persons wishing any information on this subject, may obtain it by calling on the following named gentlemen:

JOSEPH GEORGE,
Callowhill st. near Eleventh.
GEORGE STERR,
No. 154 North Eighth street.
YERKES SAURMAN,
Mechanic street, above Maple.
CHAS. STEELWAGEN
No. 135 North Eighth street.

This is to certify that the above mentioned Charles Perry was taken into my family, and continued there during his sickness, and I had every opportunity of witnessing the power of this invaluable medicine.

DANL. KOCHERSPERGER,
Keeper of the Francisville Hotel, Contes street.

Extract of a letter from C. Neale, Esq. late Mayor of the city of Alexandria, D. C. to John A. Parker, of Philadelphia.

Sir.—In answer to your letter of the 15th inst. I have to state, that for the last fifteen years I have been afflicted with conjestion of the liver, and to such a degree as to render me almost weary of existence, but that I am now entirely restored to health from having taken three bottles of your Panacea, which not only relieved the pain in the liver, but strengthened in the most surprising manner my lungs, and gave a general tone to the whole system which was before in a very debilitated state.

30th Aug. 1828. C. NEALE.

A very respectable gentleman at Athens, Alabama, has obligingly permitted his name to be mentioned as a testimony in proof of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Edwin C. Estes, dated Athens, Alab. May 27th, 1828.

To my certain knowledge, the Panacea (Parker's,) has effected a cure in the case of Rheumatism, of ten years standing, during which time, the patient was under the care of as eminent physicians as any country can boast, was twice salivated, &c. Two bottles snatched her as it were from the grave, and restored her to perfect health. dec. 23—eobt

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,

No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTER'S latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan. 17—tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 nick 526 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 84 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street. june 13—tf

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves aug 4—eotf

S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND *FANCY ARTICLES,*

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street,

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pommeraye's Lecteur Francais, Atlantic souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to

Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James R. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 314 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 66 Chesnut street.
feb 18—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 25—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale, by GEORGE W. MENTZ, No. 31 Race street,

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JOSEPH EASTBURN, Stated Preacher in the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia, who departed this life January 30th, 1828, with two appendix, by Ashbel Green, D. D.

First Appendix, viz:—Letters, Narratives and Anecdotes, extracted from Mr. Eastburn's Manuscripts; Mr. Eastburn's Will.

Second Appendix—A faithful narrative of the many dangers and sufferings, as well as wonderful deliverances of his father, Robert Eastburn, during his captivity among the Indians, in 1758.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the first day of May, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, Jacob J. Janeway, (in behalf of the Executors of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn) of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, stated Preacher in the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia, who departed this life January 30th, 1828. By Ashbel Green, D. D."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints." D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

One half of the profits arising from the publication of this book, is to be appropriated to the use of the Mariners' Church of Philadelphia. Dec. 20—6t

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

First door above the Post Office, FRANKLIN PLACE,

WHERE may be had, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices, every description of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, imperial, super royal, royal and medium Printing Paper, with almost any other kind and quality of Paper, manufactured in this country.

Dec. 27—tf S. POTTER.

FURNITURE.
RICHARD POWELL,
No. 154 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, at the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

WANTED A PARTNER

IN a safe and lucrative concern, which affords from 60 to 80 per cent. annual clear profits, without risk or inconvenience, and can be increased by additional capital.

To prevent useless applications and explanations, the Applicant, if he has Capital, must be willing to employ it in any manufacture, without idle inquiries, which affords this certain regular profit. He may be active or inactive, at his choice, or he may manage all the sales, or may be secured beyond any fear of casualties.

If he has no Capital, he must be already in business in any one of the following trades:—Machine Maker, Pewterer, Glass Maker, Paper Maker, Wine and Liquor Seller, Druggist, Grocer, Distiller, Confectioner, Chocolate Maker, Type Founder, Printer, Engraver.—No other need apply. Direct to S. CONSTANTINE, through the Post Office. Dec. 27—tf

JAMES M'CORMICK,

No. 391 North Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen* and *Ladies' Shoes*, of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 13—3m

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, mumvos, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

TWO splendid white India Cashmere Long Shawls for sale. Apply to

JOHN W. RULON,
jan. 10—3t No. 19 New street.

JACOB W. M'GURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
No. 179 Arch street, 2d door above Fifth street,

THANKFUL for the encouragement he formerly received, respectfully informs the public that he has resumed his business at his old stand, where he intends keeping a general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Jan. 10—3t

ELIZABETH PAXSON,
(WIDOW OF ISAIAH,)

HAVING taken the house, No. 175 North Fourth, above Noble street, intends keeping for sale Hams, Lard, Sausage, &c. of her own manufacturing, and would be willing to take a few respectable mechanics as boarders.

N. B. A person desirous that the friends and acquaintances of E. Paxson should possess the above information, has, without her knowledge, called and paid for the insertion of this notice. jan. 10—3t*

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Gold and Silver Lapine and plain Watches, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Spectacles, &c. which he offers for sale, very low, at his store, No. 4 North Sixth street, 1st door above Market.

Jan. 10—3t CHARLES THUM.

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, with 52 PLATES.

Medical plants are compound Medicines, prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Princ. 31.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M., PH. D.
Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.
R. H. SMALL, 185 Chesnut street.
JOHN GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
E. LITTELL, 88 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
JOSEPH McDOWELL, 25 Market street.
ELIJAH WEAVER, 6 North Front street.
TOWAR & HOGAN, 241 Market street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Nov. 15—tf

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONG the variety of Annuals which now throng the Literary Market, intended as tokens of esteem to friends, the CASKET is offered for the patronage of the public. The publication for the present year is now completed, and put up in a variety of bindings, in a *neat and substantial* manner.

The Annuals, generally, are of such a fragile texture, put up in boards and gilt, that a single reading is sufficient to deface or destroy their original beauty. The durability of the binding of the Casket, renders it superior in this respect, besides containing four times the quantity of interesting subject matter at the same price.

For sale by
JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
E. LITTELL, 88 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 35 Market street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
J. GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
J. G. AUNER, 333 Market street.
T. T. ASH, 135 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Also, the Medical Flora of the United States.
The Forget-Me-Not,
Harp of Delaware. Dec. 6—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand at his own manufactering, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin *plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Boxes, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, *Penn's* Coal Co.'s Office,
No. 32 South Seventh street

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

LEATHER STORE,

No. 15 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 20—3m*

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, &c. Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

THE CASKET,
Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and ingrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of patronage causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fictions of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolutions, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *etceteras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severer composition, moral essays.

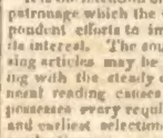
The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1828, supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREETS,



HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENITIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable and made SHADES, of various sizes equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent feb 1—1

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by reference to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 186 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* feb 16—1y

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLSTIN DLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 15 Bread Street.

april 26—1y

WATCHES.
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.

Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Gold and Silver Lapine and plain Watches, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Spectacles, &c. which he offers for sale, very low, at his store, No. 4 North Sixth street, 1st door above Market.

Jan. 10—3t CHARLES THUM.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 nick 526 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 84 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street. june 13—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug 30—1y No. 68 Market street, Philadelphia.

To Cabinet Makers and Western Merchants.

SACKING BOTTOMS for sale, at reduced prices. In addition to the stock and manufactured Upholstery now on hand, at the warehouse, S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, the proprietor has manufactured, and for sale, 1000 Sacking Bottoms, made of prime English duck. Citizens, generally, will find it to their interest by calling at the Subscriber's Warehouse. SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets.

N. B. Awning made, and Sacking Bottoms repaired, Pump Coats, Hoses made for Brewers, Bags of all descriptions. oct. 27—tf

Tontine Coffee House, New York,
A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bill of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day, a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and with the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER has removed from No. 30, Vine street, to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon